WHITE'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL TEXTS.

CÆSAR.

BOOK V.

CÆSAR'S GALLIC WAR

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White's Grammar School Texts

THE FIFTH BOOK

OF

CÆSAR'S GALLIC WAR

WITH A VOCABULARY

EDITED BY

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PREFACE.

FOR some long time past it has been widely felt that a reduction in the cost of *Classical Works* used in schools generally, and more especially in those intended for boys of the middle classes, is at once desirable and not difficult of accomplishment. For the most part only portions of authors are read in the earlier stages of education, and a pupil is taken from one work to another in each successive half-year or term; so that a book needlessly large and proportionably expensive is laid aside after a short and but partial use.

In order, therefore, to meet what is certainly a want, Portions of the *Classical Writers* usually read in Schools are now being issued under the title of GRAMMAR SCHOOL TEXTS; while, at the request of various Masters, it has been determined to add to the series some portions of the *Greek Testament.*

Each TEXT is provided with a VOCABULARY of the words occurring in it. In every instance—with the exception of Eutropius and Æsop—the origin of a word, when known, is stated at the commencement of the article treating of it, if connected with

another Latin, or Greek word; at the end of it, if derived from any other source. Further still, the primary or etymological meaning is always given, within inverted commas, in Roman type, and so much also of each word's history as is needful to bring down its chain of meanings to the especial force, or forces, attaching to it in the particular "Text." In the Vocabularies, however, to Eutropius and Æsop—which are essentially books for beginners—the origin is given of those words alone which are formed from other Latin or Greek words, respectively.

Moreover, as an acquaintance with the principles of GRAMMAR, as well as with ETYMOLOGY, is necessary to the understanding of a language, such points of construction as seem to require elucidation are concisely explained under the proper articles, or a reference is simply made to that rule in the *Public Schools Latin Primer*, or in *Parry's Elementary Greek Grammar*, which meets the particular difficulty. It occasionally happens, however, that more information is needed than can be gathered from the above-named works. When such is the case, whatever is requisite is supplied, in substance, from *Jelf's Greek Grammar*, *Winer's Grammar of New Testament Greek*, or the *Latin Grammars of Zumpt and Madvig*.

LONDON: *August*, 1877.

CONTENTS.

C. JULII CÆSARIS DE BELLO GALLICO

LIBER V.

I. LUCIO DOMITIO, Appio Claudio, consulibus, discedens ab hibernis Cæsar in Italiam, ut quotannis facere consuêrat, legatis imperat, quos legionibus præfecerat, uti, quam plurimas possent, hieme naves ædificandas veteresque reficiendas curarent. Earum modum formamque demonstrat. Ad celeritatem onerandi subductionesque paulo facit humiliores, quàm quibus in nostro mari uti consuevimus—atque id eo magis, quòd propter crebras commutationes æstuum minùs magnos ibi fluctūs fieri cognoverat—ad onera et ad multitudinem jumentorum transportandam paulo latiores, quàm quibus in reliquis utimur maribus. Has omnes actuarias imperat fieri, quam ad rem multùm humilitas adjuvat. Ea, quæ sunt usui ad armandas naves, ex Hispaniā apportari jubet. Ipse, conventibus Galliæ citerioris peractis, in Illyricum proficiscitur, quòd a Pirustis finitimam partem Provinciæ incursionibus vastari audiebat. Eò quum venisset, civitatibus

milites imperat, certumque in locum convenire jubet. Quā re nuntiatā, Pirustæ legatos ad eum mittunt, qui doceant, nihil earum rerum publico factum consilio, seseque paratos esse demonstrant omnibus rationibus de injuriis satisfacere. Acceptā oratione eorum, Cæsar obsides imperat, eosque ad certam diem adduci jubet: nisi ita fecerint, sese bello civitatem persequuturum demonstrat. His ad diem adductis, ut imperaverat, arbitros inter civitates dat, qui litem æstiment pœnamque constituant.

II. His confectis rebus conventibusque peractis, in citeriorem Galliam revertitur, atque inde ad exercitum proficiscitur. Eò quum venisset, circuitis omnibus hibernis, singulari militum studio, in summā omnium rerum inopiā, circiter sexcentas ejus generis, cujus suprà demonstravimus, naves, et longas viginti octo, invenit instructas, neque multùm abesse ab eo, quin paucis diebus deduci possent. Collaudatis militibus atque iis qui negotio præfuerant, quid fieri velit, ostendit, atque omnes ad portum Itium convenire jubet, quo ex portu commodissimum in Britanniam transmissum esse cognoverat, circiter millium passuum triginta a continenti. Huic rei quod satis esse visum est militum, reliquit: ipse cum legionibus expeditis quatuor et equitibus octingentis in fines Trevirorum proficiscitur, quòd hi neque ad concilia veniebant, neque imperio parebant, Germanosque transrhenanos sollicitare dicebantur.

III. Hæc civitas longè plurimùm totius Galliæ

equitatu valet, magnasque habet copias peditum, Rhenumque, ut suprà demonstravimus, tangit. In eā civitate duo de principatu inter se contendebant, Indutiomarus et Cingetorix : ex quibus alter, simul atque de Cæsaris legionumque adventu cognitum est, ad eum venit; se suosque omnes in officio futuros, neque ab amicitiā Populi Romani defecturos confirmavit; quæque in Treviris gererentur, ostendit. At Indùtiomarus equitatum peditatumque cogere, iisque, qui per ætatem in armis esse non poterant, in silvam Arduennam abditis—quæ ingenti magnitudine per medios fines Trevirorum a flumine Rheno ad initium Remorum pertinet—bellum parare instituit. Sed posteaquam nonnulli principes ex eā civitate, et familiaritate Cingetorigis adducti et adventu nostri exercitūs perterriti, ad Cæsarem venerunt, et de suis privatim rebus ab eo petere cœperunt, quoniam civitati consulere non possent; Indutiomarus, veritus ne ab omnibus desereretur, legatos ad Cæsarem mittit; sese idcirco ab suis discedere atque ad eum venire noluisse, quò faciliùs civitatem in officio contineret, ne omnis nobilitatis discessu plebs propter imprudentiam laberetur. Itaque esse civitatem in suā potestate, seque, si Cæsar permitteret, ad eum in castra venturum, et suas civitatisque fortunas ejus fidei permissurum.

IV. Cæsar, etsi intelligebat, quā de causā ea dicerentur, quæque eum res ab instituto consilio deterreret, tamen, ne æstatem in Treviris consumere cogeretur, omnibus ad Britannicum bellum rebus

comparatis, Indutiomarum ad se cum ducentis obsidibus venire jussit. His adductis, in iis filio propinquisque ejus omnibus, quos nominatim evocaverat, consolatus Indutiomarum hortatusque est, uti in officio permaneret: nihilo tamen secius, principibus Trevirorum ad se convocatis, hos singillatim Cingetorigi conciliavit: quod quum merito ejus ab se fieri intelligebat, tum magni interesse arbitrabatur, ejus auctoritatem inter suos quam plurimum valere, cujus tam egregiam in se voluntatem perspexisset. Id factum graviter tulit Indutiomarus, suam gratiam inter suos minui; et, qui jam ante inimico in nos animo fuisset, multo graviùs hoc dolore exarsit.

V. His rebus constitutis, Cæsar ad portum Itium cum legionibus pervenit. Ibi cognoscit, quadraginta naves, quæ in Meldis factæ erant, tempestate rejectas, cursum tenere non potuisse, atque eòdem, unde erant profectæ, revertisse: reliquas paratas ad navigandum atque omnibus rebus instructas invenit. Eòdem totius Galliæ equitatus convenit, numero millium quatuor, principesque omnibus ex civitatibus: ex quibus perpaucos, quorum in se fidem perspexerat, relinquere in Galliā, reliquos obsidum loco secum ducere, decreverat; quòd, quum ipse abesset, motum Galliæ verebatur.

VI. Erat unà cum ceteris Dumnorix Æduus, de quo ab nobis antea dictum est. Hunc secum habere in primis constituerat, quòd eum cupidum rerum novarum, cupidum imperii, magni animi, magnæ

inter Gallos auctoritatis, cognoverat. Accedebat huc, quòd jam in concilio Æduorum Dumnorix dixerat, sibi a Cæsare regnum civitatis deferri: quod dictum Ædui graviter ferebant, neque recusandi aut deprecandi causā legatos ad Cæsarem mittere audebant. Id factum ex suis hospitibus Cæsar cognoverat. Ille omnibus primò precibus petere contendit, ut in Galliā relinqueretur; partim, quòd insuetus navigandi mare timeret; partim, quòd religionibus sese diceret impediri. Posteaquam id obstinatè sibi negari vidit, omni spe impetrandi ademptā principes Galliæ sollicitare, sevocare singulos hortarique cœpit, uti in continenti remanerent; metu territare, non sine causā fieri, ut Gallia omni nobilitate spoliaretur: id esse consilium Cæsaris, ut, quos in conspectu Galliæ interficere vereretur, hos omnes in Britanniam transductos necaret: fidem reliquis interponere, jusjurandum poscere, ut, quod esse ex usu Galliæ intellexissent, communi consilio administrarent. Hæc a compluribus ad Cæsarem deferebantur.

VII. Quā re cognitā, Cæsar, quòd tantum civitati Æduæ dignitatis tribuerat, coërcendum atque deterrendum, quibuscumque rebus posset, Dumnorigem statuebat; quòd longius ejus amentiam progredi videbat, prospiciendum, ne quid sibi ac rei publicæ nocere posset. Itaque dies circiter viginti quinque in eo loco commoratus, quòd Corus ventus navigationem impediebat—qui magnam partem omnis temporis in his locis flare consuevit—dabat operam,

ut in officio Dumnorigem contineret, nihilo tamen secius omnia ejus consilia cognosceret: tandem, idoneam nactus tempestatem, milites equitesque conscendere naves jubet. At, omnium impeditis animis, Dumnorix cum equitibus Æduorum a castris, insciente Cæsare, domum discedere cœpit. Quā re nuntiatā, Cæsar, intermissā profectione atque omnibus rebus postpositis, magnam partem equitatūs ad eum insequendum mittit, retrahique imperat: si vim faciat neque pareat, interfici jubet: nihil hunc se absente pro sano facturum arbitratus, qui præsentis imperium neglexisset. Ille enim revocatus resistere ac se manu defendere suorumque fidem implorare cœpit, sæpe clamitans, liberum se liberæque civitatis esse. Illi, ut erat imperatum, circumsistunt atque hominem interficiunt; at Ædui equites ad Cæsarem omnes revertuntur.

VIII. His rebus gestis, Labieno in continenti cum tribus legionibus et equitum millibus duobus relicto, ut portūs tueretur et rem frumentariam provideret, quæque in Galliā gererentur cognosceret, consiliumque pro tempoıe et pro re caperet, ipse cum quinque legionibus et pari numero equitum, quem in continenti relinquebat, solis occasu naves solvit, et leni Africo provectus, mediā circiter nocte vento intermisso, cursum non tenuit, et longiùs delatus æstu, ortā luce, sub sinistrā Britanniam relictam conspexit. Tum rursus, æstūs commutationem sequutus, remis contendit, ut eam partem insulæ caperet, quà optimum esse egressum super-

lore æstate cognoverat. Quā in re admodum fuit militum virtus laudanda, qui vectoriis gravibusque navigiis, non intermisso remigandi labore, longarum navium cursum adæquârunt. Accessum est ad Britanniam omnibus navibus meridiano fere tempore: neque in eo locó hostis est visus, sed, ut postea Cæsar ex captivis comperit, quum magnæ manūs eò convenissent, multitudine navium perterritæ (quæ cum annotinis privatisque, quas sui quisque commodi fecerat, amplius octingentis uno erant visæ tempore), a litore discesserant ac se in superiora loca abdiderant.

IX. Cæsar, exposito exercitu et loco castris idoneo capto, ubi ex captivis cognovit, quo in loco hostium copiæ consedissent, cohortibus decem ad mare relictis et equitibus trecentis, qui præsidio navibus essent, de tertiā vigiliā ad hostes contendit, eò minùs veritus navibus, quòd in litore molli atque aperto deligatas ad ancoram relinquebat; et præsidio navibus Quintum Atrium præfecit. Ipse, noctu progressus millia passuum circiter duodecim, hostium copias conspicatus est. Illi, equitatu atque essedis ad flumen progressi, ex loco superiore nostros prohibere et prœlium committere cœperunt. Repulsi ab equitatu, se in silvas abdiderunt, locum nacti, egregiè et naturā et opere munitum, quem domestici belli, ut videbatur, causā jam ante præparaverant: nam crebris arboribus succisis omnes introitūs erant præclusi. Ipsi ex silvis rari propugnabant, nostrosque intra munitiones ingredi pro-

hibebant. At milites legionis septimæ, testudine factā et aggere ad munitiones adjecto, locum ceperunt eosque ex silvis expulerunt, paucis vulneribus acceptis. Sed eos fugientes longiùs Cæsar prosequi vetuit, et quòd loci naturam ignorabat, et quòd, magnā parte diei consumptā, munitioni castrorum tempus relinqui volebat.

X. Postridie ejus diei mane tripartitò milites equitesque in expeditionem misit, ut eos, qui fugerant, persequerentur. His aliquantum itineris progressis, quum jam extremi essent in prospectu, equites a Quinto Atrio ad Cæsarem venerunt, qui nuntiarent, superiore nocte, maximā coortā tempestate, propè omnes naves afflictas atque in litore ejectas esse; quòd neque ancoræ funesque subsisterent, neque nautæ gubernatoresque vim pati tempestatis possent: itaque ex eo concursu navium magnum esse incommodum acceptum.

XI. His rebus cognitis, Cæsar legiones equitatumque revocari atque itinere desistere jubet: ipse ad naves revertitur: eadem fere, quæ ex nuntiis literisque cognoverat, coràm perspicit, sic ut, amissis circitèr quadraginta navibus, reliquæ tamen refici posse magno negotio viderentur. Itaque ex legionibus fabros deligit, et ex continenti alios arcessiri jubet; Labieno scribit, ut, quàm plurimas posset, iis legionibus quæ sint apud eum, naves instituat. Ipse, etsi res erat multæ operæ ac laboris, tamen commodissimum esse statuit, omnes naves subduci et cum castris unā munitione conjungi. In his

rebus circitèr dies decem consumit, ne nocturnis quidem temporibus ad laborem militum intermissis. Subductis navibus castrisque egregiè munitis, easdem copias, quas antè, præsidio navibus reliquit: ipse eòdem, unde redierat, proficiscitur. Eò quum venisset, majores jam undique in eum locum copiæ Britannorum convenerant, summā imperii bellique administrandi communi consilio permissā Cassivelauno, cujus fines a maritimis civitatibus flumen dividit, quod appellatur Tamesis, a mari circiter millia passuum octoginta. Huic superiore tempore cum reliquis civitatibus continentia bella intercesserant: sed nostro adventu permoti Britanni hunc toti bello imperioque præfecerant.

XII. Britanniæ pars interior ab iis incolitur, quos natos in insulā ipsā memoriā proditum dicunt: maritima pars ab iis, qui prædæ ac belli inferendi causā ex Belgis transierant; qui omnes fere iis nominibus civitatum appellantur, quibus orti ex civitatibus eò pervenerunt, et bello illato ibi remanserunt atque agros colere cœperunt. Hominum est infinita multitudo, creberrimaque ædificia, fere Gallicis consimilia: pecorum magnus numerus. Utuntur aut ære, aut taleis ferreis, ad certum pondus examinatis, pro nummo. Nascitur ibi plumbum album in mediterraneis regionibus, in maritimis ferrum; sed ejus exigua est copia: ære utuntur importato. Materia cujusque generis, ut in Galliā, est præter fagum atque abietem. Leporem, et gallinam, et anserem gustare fas non putant; hæc tamen alunt

animi voluptatisque causā. Loca sunt temperatiora, quàm in Galliā, remissioribus frigoribus.

XIII. Insula naturā triquetra, cujus unum latus est contra Galliam. Hujus lateris alter angulus —qui est ad Cantium, quò fere omnes ex Galliā naves appelluntur—ad orientem solem, inferior ad meridiem, spectat. Hoc latus tenet circiter millia passuum quingenta. Alterum vergit ad Hispaniam atque occidentem solem, quā ex parte est Hibernia, dimidio minor, ut æstimatur, quàm Britannia; sed pari spatio transmissus, atque ex Galliā, est in Britanniam. In hoc medio cursu est insula, quæ appellatur Mona; complures præterea minores objectæ insulæ existimantur; de quibus insulis nonnulli scripserunt dies continuos triginta sub brumā esse noctem. Nos nihil de eo percontationibus reperiebamus, nisi certis ex aquā mensuris breviores esse, quàm in continente, noctes videbamus. Hujus est longitudo lateris, ut fert illorum opinio, septingentorum millium. Tertium est contra septentriones, cui parti nulla est objecta terra; sed ejus angulus lateris maximè ad Germaniam spectat: huic millia passuum octingenta in longitudinem esse existimatur. Ita omnis insula est in circuitu vicies centum millium passuum.

XIV. Ex his omnibus longe sunt humanissimi, qui Cantium incolunt, quæ regio est maritima omnis; neque multùm a Gallicā differunt consuetudine. Interiores plerique frumenta non serunt, sed lacte et carne vivunt, pellibusque sunt vestiti. Omnes verò

se Britanni vitro inficiunt, quod cæruleum efficit colorem, atque hoc horridiore sunt in pugnā aspectu: capilloque sunt promisso, atque omni parte corporis rasā præter caput et labrum superius. Uxores habent deni duodenique inter se communes, et maximè fratres cum fratribus parentesque cum liberis; sed, siqui sunt ex his nati, eorum habentur liberi, quo primùm virgo quæque deducta est.

XV. Equites hostium essedariique acriter prœlio cum equitatu nostro in itinere conflixerunt, tamen ut nostri omnibus partibus superiores fuerint, atque eos in silvas collesque compulerint: sed, compluribus interfectis, cupidiùs insequuti nonnullos ex suis amiserunt. At illi, intermisso spatio, imprudentibus nostris atque occupatis in munitione castrorum, subitò se ex silvis ejecerunt, impetuque in eos facto, qui erant in statione pro castris collocati, acriter pugnaverunt: duabusque submissis cohortibus a Cæsare, atque his primis legionum duarum, quum hæ, perexiguo intermisso loci spatio inter se, constitissent, novo genere pugnæ perterritis nostris, per medios audacissimè perruperunt, seque inde incolumes receperunt. Eo die Quintus Laberius Durus, tribunus militum, interficitur. Illi, pluribus immissis cohortibus, repelluntur.

XVI. Toto hoc in genere pugnæ, quum sub oculis omnium ac pro castris dimicaretur, intellectum est, nostros propter gravitatem armaturæ—quòd neque insequi cedentes possent, neque ab signis discedere auderent—minùs aptos esse ad hujus generis hostem,

equites autem magno cum periculo dimicare, propterea quòd illi etiam consultò plerumque cederent, et, quum paulùm ab legionibus nostros removissent, ex essedis desilirent, et pedibus dispari prœlio contenderent. Equestris autem prœlii ratio et cedentibus et insequentibus par atque idem periculum inferebat. Accedebat huc, ut, nunquam conferti, sed rari magnisque intervallis prœliarentur, stationesque dispositas haberent, atque alios alii deinceps exciperent, integrique et recentes defatigatis succederent.

XVII. Postero die procul a castris hostes in colli bus constiterunt, rarique se ostendere et leniùs, quàm pridie, nostros equites prœlio lacessere cœperunt. Sed meridie, quum Cæsar pabulandi causā tres legiones atque omnem equitatum cum Caio Trebonio legato misisset, repente ex omnibus partibus ad pabulatores advolaverunt, sic, uti ab signis legionibusque non absisterent. Nostri, acriter in eos impetu facto, repulerunt, neque finem sequendi fecerunt, quoad subsidio confisi equites, quum post se legiones viderent, præcipites hostes egerunt: magnoque eorum numero interfecto, neque sui colligendi, neque consistendi, aut ex essedis desiliendi facultatem dederunt. Ex hac fugā protinus, quæ undique convenerant, auxilia discesserunt: neque post id tempus unquam summis nobiscum copiis hostes contenderunt.

XVIII. Cæsar, cognito consilio eorum, ad flumen Tamesin in fines Cassivelauni exercitum duxit;

quod flumen uno omnino loco pedibus, atque hoc ægre, transiri potest. Eò quum venisset, animum advertit ad alteram fluminis ripam magnas esse copias hostium instructas: ripa autem erat acutis sudibus præfixis munita; ejusdemque generis sub aquā defixæ sudes flumine tegebantur. His rebus cognitis a captivis perfugisque, Cæsar, præmisso equitatu, confestim legiones subsequi jussit. Sed eā celeritate atque eo impetu milites ierunt, quum capite solo ex aquā exstarent, ut hostes impetum legionum atque equitum sustinere non possent, ripasque dimitterent ac se fugæ mandarent.

XIX. Cassivelaunus, ut suprà demonstravimus, omni depositā spe contentionis, dimissis amplioribus copiis, millibus circiter quatuor essedariorum relictis, itinera nostra servabat, paululumque ex viā excedebat, locisque impeditis ac silvestribus sese occultabat, atque iis regionibus, quibus nos iter facturos cognoverat, pecora atque homines ex agris in silvas compellebat: et, quum equitatus noster, liberiùs prædandi vastandique causā, se in agros effunderet, omnibus viis notis semitisque essedarios ex silvis emittebat, et magno cum periculo nostrorum equitum cum iis confligebat, atque hoc metu latiùs vagari prohibebat. Relinquebatur, ut neque longiùs ab agmine legionum discedi Cæsar pateretur, et tantùm in agris vastandis incendiisque faciendis hostibus noceretur, quantùm labore atque itinere legionarii milites efficere poterant.

XX. Interim Trinobantes, propè firmissima earum

regionum civitas—ex quā Mandubratius adolescens, Cæsaris fidem sequutus, ad eum in continentem Galliam venerat; cujus pater Imanuentius in eā civitate regnum obtinuerat, interfectusque erat a Cassivelauno, ipse fugā mortem vitaverat—legatos ad Cæsarem mittunt, pollicenturque, sese ei dedituros atque imperata facturos: petunt, ut Mandubratium ab injuriā Cassivelauni defendat, atque in civitatem mittat, qui præsit imperiumque obtineat. His Cæsar imperat obsides quadraginta frumentumque exercitui, Mandubratiumque ad eos mittit. Illi imperata celeriter fecerunt, obsides ad numerum frumentaque miserunt.

XXI. Trinobantibus defensis atque ab omni militum injuriā prohibitis, Cenimagni, Segontiaci, Ancalites, Bibroci, Cassi, legationibus missis sese Cæsari dedunt. Ab his cognoscit, non longè ex eo loco oppidum Cassivelauni abesse, silvis paludibusque munitum, quò satìs magnus hominum pecorisque numerus convenerit. (Oppidum autem Britanni vocant, quum silvas impeditas vallo atque fossā munierunt, quò incursionis hostium vitandæ causā convenire consuêrunt.) Eò proficiscitur cum legionibus: locum reperit egregiè naturā atque opere munitum; tamen hunc duabus ex partibus oppugnare contendit. Hostes, paulisper morati, militum nostrorum impetum non tulerunt, seseque aliā ex parte oppidi ejecerunt. Magnus ibi numerus pecoris repertus, multique in fugā sunt comprehensi atque interfecti.

XXII. Dum hæc in his locis geruntur, Cassivelaunus ad Cantium, quod esse ad mare suprà demonstravimus, quibus regionibus quatuor reges præerant, Cingetorix, Carvilius, Taximagulus, Segonax, nuntios mittit, atque his imperat, uti, coactis omnibus copiis, castra navalia de improviso adoriantur atque oppugnent. Ii quum ad castra venissent, nostri, eruptione factā, multis eorum interfectis, capto etiam nobili duce Lugotorige, suos incolumes reduxerunt. Cassivelaunus, hoc prœlio nuntiato, tot detrimentis acceptis, vastatis finibus, maximè etiam permotus defectione civitatum, legatos per Atrebatem Commium de deditione ad Cæsarem mittit. Cæsar, quum statuisset hiemem in continenti propter repentinos Galliæ motūs agere, neque multum æstatis superesset, atque id facile extrahi posse intelligeret, obsides imperat, et, quid in annos singulos vectigalis Populo Romano Britannia penderet, constituit: interdicit atque imperat Cassivelauno, ne Mandubratio, neu Trinobantibus bellum faciat.

XXIII. Obsidibus acceptis, exercitum reducit ad mare, naves invenit refectas. His deductis, quòd et captivorum magnum numerum habebat, et nonnullæ tempestate deperierant naves, duobus commeatibus exercitum reportare instituit. Ac sic accidit, uti ex tanto navium numero, tot navigationibus, neque hoc, neque superiore anno, ulla omnino navis, quæ milites portaret, desideraretur: at ex iis, quæ inanes ex continenti ad eum remitterentur, et prioris commeatūs expositis militibus, et quas postea Labienus

faciendas curaverat numero sexaginta, perpaucæ locum caperent; reliquæ fere omnes rejicerentur. Quas quum aliquamdiu Cæsar frustra exspectâsset, ne anni tempore a navigatione excluderetur, quòd æquinoctium suberat, necessariò angustiùs milites collocavit, ac, summā tranquillitate consequutā, secundā initā quum solvisset vigiliā, primā luce terram attigit, omnesque incolumes naves perduxit.

XXIV. Subductis navibus, concilioque Gallorum Samarobrivæ peracto, quòd eo anno frumentum in Galliā propter siccitates angustiùs provenerat, coactus est aliter, ac superioribus annis, exercitum in hibernis collocare, legionesque in plures civitates distribuere: ex quibus unam in Morinos ducendam Caio Fabio legato dedit; alteram in Nervios Quintio Ciceroni; tertiam in Essuos Lucio Roscio; quartam in Remis cum Tito Labieno in confinio Trevirorum hiemare jussit; tres in Belgio collocavit: his Marcum Crassum, quæstorem, et Lucium Munatium Plancum et Caium Trebonium, legatos, præfecit. Unam legionem, quam proximè trans Padum conscripserat, et cohortes quinque in Eburones—quorum pars maxima est inter Mosam ac Rhenum—qui sub imperio Ambiorigis et Cativolci erant, misit. His militibus Quintum Titurium Sabinum et Lucium Aurunculeium Cottam, legatos, præesse jussit. Ad hunc modum distributis legionibus, facillimè inopiæ frumentariæ sese mederi posse existimavit: atque harum tamen omnium hiberna (præter eam, quam Lucio Roscio in pacatissimam et quietissimam par-

tem ducendam dederat), millibus passuum centum continebantur. Ipse interea, quoad legiones collocâsset munitaque hiberna cognovisset, in Galliā morari constituit.

XXV. Erat in Carnutibus summo loco natus Tasgetius, cujus majores in suā civitate regnum obtinuerant. Huic Cæsar, pro ejus virtute atque in se benevolentiā, quòd in omnibus bellis singulari ejus operā fuerat usus, majorum locum restituerat. Tertium jam hunc annum regnantem inimici palam, multis etiam ex civitate auctoribus, interfecerunt. Defertur ea res ad Cæsarem. Ille veritus, quòd ad plures pertinebat, ne civitas eorum impulsu deficeret, Lucium Plancum cum legione ex Belgio celeriter in Carnutes proficisci jubet, ibique hiemare; quorumque operā cognoverit Tasgetium interfectum, hos comprehensos ad se mittere. Interim ab omnibus legatis quæstoribusque, quibus legiones transdiderat, certior factus est, in hiberna perventum locumque hibernis esse munitum.

XXVI. Diebus circiter quindecim, quibus in hiberna ventum est, initium repentini tumultūs ac defectionis ortum est ab Ambiorige et Cativolco: qui quum ad fines regni sui Sabino Cottæque præsto fuissent, frumentumque in hiberna comportavissent, Indutiomari Treviri nuntiis impulsi suos concitaverunt subitòque, oppressis lignatoribus, magnā manu castra oppugnatum venerunt. Quum celeriter nostri arma cepissent vallumque ascendissent, atque, unā ex parte Hispanis equitibus emissis, equestri prœlio

[illegible] controversias minui posse speraret.

XXVII. Mittitur ad eos colloquendi causa C. Arpineius, eques Romanus, familiaris Q. Tituri, et Q. Junius ex Hispania quidam, qui jam ante missu Cæsaris ad Ambiorigem ventitare consuerat: apud quos Ambiorix ad hunc modum locutus est: Sese pro Cæsaris in se beneficiis plurimum ei confiteri debere, quod ejus operâ stipendio liberatus esset, quod Aduatucis finitimis suis pendere consuesset: quodque ei et filius et fratris filius ab Cæsare remissi essent, quos Aduatuci, obsidum numero missos, apud se in servitute et catenis tenuissent: neque id, quod fecerit de oppugnatione castrorum, aut judicio aut voluntate suâ fecisse, sed coactu civitatis; suaque esse ejusmodi imperia, ut non minus haberet juris in se multitudo, quam ipse in multitudinem. Civitati porro hanc fuisse belli causam, quòd repentinæ Gallorum conjurationi resistere non potuerit: id se facilè ex humilitate suâ probare posse, quòd non adeo sit imperitus rerum, ut suis copiis Populum Romanum se superare posse confidat: sed esse Galliæ commune consilium; omnibus hibernis Cæsaris oppugnandis hunc esse dictum diem, ne qua legio alteræ legioni subsidio venire pos-

set: non facilè Gallos Gallis negare potuisse, præsertim quum de recuperandā communi libertate consilium initum videretur. Quibus quoniam pro pietate satisfecerit, habere se nunc rationem officii pro beneficiis Cæsaris; monere, orare Titurium pro hospitio, ut suæ ac militum saluti consulat: magnam manum Germanorum conductam Rhenum transisse; hanc affore biduo. Ipsorum esse consilium, velintne priùs, quàm finitimi sentiant, eductos ex hibernis milites aut ad Ciceronem aut ad Labienum deducere, quorum alter millia passuum circiter quinquaginta, alter paulo ampliùs ab his absit. Illud se polliceri et jurejurando confirmare, tutum iter per fines suos daturum; quod quum faciat, et civitati sese consulere, quòd hibernis levetur, et Cæsari pro ejus meritis gratiam referre." Hac oratione habitā, discedit Ambiorix.

XXVIII. Arpineius et Junius, quæ audierunt, ad legatos deferunt. Illi, repentinā re perturbati, etsi ab hoste ea dicebantur, non tamen negligenda existimabant: maximèque hac re permovebantur, quòd, civitatem ignobilem atque humilem Eburonum suā sponte Populo Romano bellum facere ausam, vix erat credendum. Itaque ad consilium rem deferunt magnaque inter eos exsistit controversia. Lucius Aurunculeius compluresque tribuni militum et primorum ordinum centuriones nihil temere agendum, neque ex hibernis injussu Cæsaris discedendum, existimabant: "quantasvis magnas etiam copias Germanorum sustineri posse munitis hib-

ernis," docebant: "rem esse testimonio, quòd primum hostium impetum, multis ultro vulneribus illatis, fortissimè sustinuerint: re frumentariā non premi: interea et ex proximis hibernis et a Cæsare conventura subsidia:" postremo, "quid esse levius aut turpius, quàm, auctore hoste, de summis rebus capere consilium?"

XXIX. Contra ea Titurius, "serò facturos," clamitabat, "quum majores hostium manūs, adjunctis Germanis, convenissent: aut quum aliquid calamitatis in proximis hibernis esset acceptum, brevem consulendi esse occasionem: Cæsarem arbitrari profectum in Italiam: neque aliter Carnutes interficiendi Tasgetii consilium fuisse capturos, neque Eburones, si ille adesset, tantā cum contemptione nostri ad castra venturos esse: non hostem auctorem, sed rem spectare; subesse Rhenum; magno esse Germanis dolori Ariovisti mortem et superiores nostras victorias: ardere Galliam, tot contumeliis acceptis sub Populi Romani imperium redactam, superiore gloriā rei militaris exstinctā." Postremo, "quis hoc sibi persuaderet, sine certā re Ambiorigem ad ejusmodi consilium descendisse? Suam sententiam in utramque partem esse tutam: si nil sit durius, nullo periculo ad proximam legionem perventuros; si Gallia omnis cum Germanis consentiat, unam esse in celeritate positam salutem. Cottæ quidem atque eorum, qui dissentirent, consilium quem haberet exitum? In quo si non præsens

periculum, at certe longinquā obsidione fames esset pertimescenda."

XXX. Hac in utramque partem disputatione habitā, quum a Cotta primisque ordinibus acriter resisteretur, "Vincite," inquit, "si ita vultis," Sabinus, et id clariore voce, ut magna pars militum exaudiret: "neque is sum," inquit, "qui gravissimè ex vobis mortis periculo terrear: hi sapient, et si gravius quid acciderit, abs te rationem reposcent: qui, si per te liceat, perendino die cum proximis hibernis conjuncti, communem cum reliquis belli casum sustineant, nec rejecti et relegati longè ab ceteris aut ferro aut fame intereant."

XXXI. Consurgitur ex consilio; comprehendunt utrumque et orant, "ne suā dissensione et pertinaciā rem in summum periculum deducant: facilem esse rem, seu maneant, seu proficiscantur, si modò unum omnes sentiant ac probent; contra in dissensione nullam se salutem perspicere." Res disputatione ad mediam noctem perducitur. Tandem dat Cotta permotus manūs; superat sententia Sabini. Pronuntiatur, primā luce ituros: consumitur vigiliis reliqua pars noctis, quum sua quisque miles circumspiceret, quid secum portare posset, quid ex instrumento hibernorum relinquere cogeretur. Omnia excogitantur, quare nec sine periculo maneatur et languore militum et vigiliis periculum augeatur. Primā luce sic ex castris proficiscuntur, ut quibus esset persuasum. non ab hoste, sed ab homine

amicissimo Ambiorige consilium datum, longissimo agmine maximisque impedimentis.

XXXII. At hostes, posteaquam ex nocturno fremitu vigiliisque de profectione eorum senserunt, collocatis insidiis bipartitò in silvis opportuno atque occulto loco, a millibus passuum circiter duobus, Romanorum adventum exspectabant: et, quum se major pars agminis in magnam convallem demisisset, ex utrāque parte ejus vallis subitò se ostenderunt, novissimosque premere et primos prohibere ascensu atque iniquissimo nostris loco prœlium committere cœperunt.

XXXIII. Tum demum Titurius, ut qui nihil ante providisset, trepidare, concursare, cohortesque disponere; hæc tamen ipsa timidè, atque ut eum omnia deficere viderentur: quod plerumque iis accidere consuevit, qui in ipso negotio consilium capere coguntur. At Cotta, qui cogitâsset, hæc posse in itinere accidere, atque ob eam causam profectionis auctor non fuisset, nullā in re communi saluti deerat; et in appellandis cohortandisque militibus imperatoris, et in pugnā, militis officia præstabat. Quumque propter longitudinem agminis minùs facilè per se omnia obire, et, quid quōque loco faciendum esset, providere possent, jusserunt pronuntiare, ut impedimenta relinquerent atque in orbem consisterent. Quod consilium etsi in ejusmodi casu reprehendendum non est, tamen incommodè accidit: nam et nostris militibus spem minuit, et hostes ad pugnam alacriores effecit, quòd

non sine summo timore et desperatione id factum videbatur. Præterea accidit, quod fieri necesse erat, ut vulgo milites ab signis discederent, quæ quisque eorum carissima haberet, ab impedimentis petere atque abripere properaret, clamore ac fletu omnia complerentur.

XXXIV. At barbaris consilium non defuit: nam duces eorum totā acie pronuntiare jusserunt, "ne quis ab loco discederet: illorum esse prædam, atque illis reservari, quæcumque Romani reliquissent: proinde omnia in victoriā posita existimarent." Erant et virtute et numero pugnando pares nostri, tamenetsi ab duce et a fortunā deserebantur, tamen omnem spem salutis in virtute ponebant, et, quoties quæque cohors procurreret, ab eā parte magnus hostium numerus cadebat. Quā re animadversā, Ambiorix pronuntiari jubet, ut procul tela conjiciant, neu propiùs accedant, et, quam in partem Romani impetum fecerint, cedant (levitate armorum et quotidianā exercitatione nihil iis noceri posse): rursus se ad signa recipientes insequantur.

XXXV. Quo præcepto ab iis diligentissimè observato, quum quæpiam cohors ex orbe excesserat atque impetum fecerat, hostes velocissimè refugiebant. Interim eam partem nudari necesse erat et ab latere aperto tela recipi. Rursus, quum in eum locum, unde erant progressi, reverti cœperant, et ab iis, qui cesserant, et ab iis, qui proximi steterant, circumveniebantur; sin autem locum tenere vell-

ent, nec virtuti locus relinquebatur, neque ab tantā multitudine conjecta tela conferti vitare poterant. Tamen tot incommodis conflictati, vulneribus acceptis, resistebant, et magnā parte diei consumptā—quum a primā luce ad horam octavam pugnaretur—nihil, quod ipsis esset indignum, committebant. Tum Tito Balventio, qui superiore anno primum pilum duxerat, viro forti et magnæ auctoritatis, utrumque femur tragulā transjicitur. Quintus Lucanius, ejusdem ordinis, fortissimè pugnans, dum circumvento filio subvenit, interficitur: Lucius Cotta, legatus, omnes cohortes ordinesque adhortans, in adversum os fundā vulneratur.

XXXVI. His rebus permotus Quintus Titurius, quum procul Ambiorigem suos cohortantem conspexisset, interpretem suum, Cneium Pompeium, ad eum mittit, rogatum, ut sibi militibusque parcat. Ille appellatus respondit: "si velit secum colloqui, licere; sperare, a multitudine impetrari posse, quod ad militum salutem pertineat; ipsi verò nihil nocitum iri, inque eam rem se suam fidem interponere." Ille cum Cottā saucio communicat, "si videatur, pugnā ut excedant et cum Ambiorige unà colloquantur; sperare, ab eo de suā ac militum salute impetrare posse." Cotta se ad armatum hostem iturum negat atque in eo constitit.

XXXVII. Sabinus, quos in præsentiā tribunos militum circum se habebat et primorum ordinum centuriones, se sequi jubet, et, quum propiùs Ambi-

origem accessisset, jussus arma abjicere, imperatum facit, suisque, ut idem faciant, imperat. Interim, dum de conditionibus inter se agunt, longiorque consultò ab Ambiorige instituitur sermo, paulatim circumventus interficitur. Tum verò suo more victoriam conclamant atque ululatum tollunt, impetuque in nostros facto, ordines perturbant. Ibi Lucius Cotta pugnans interficitur cum maximā parte militum, reliqui se in castra recipiunt, unde erant egressi : ex quibus Lucius Petrosidius aquilifer, quum magnā multitudine hostium premeretur, aquilam intra vallum projecit, ipse pro castris fortissimè pugnans occiditur. Illi ægre ad noctem oppugnationem sustinent : noctu ad unum omnes, desperatā salute, se ipsi interficiunt. Pauci ex prœlio elapsi, incertis itineribus per silvas ad Titum Labienum legatum in hiberna perveniunt atque eum de rebus gestis certiorem faciunt.

XXXVIII. Hac victoriā sublatus Ambiorix, statim cum equitatu in Aduatucos, qui erant ejus regno finitimi, proficiscitur; neque noctem neque diem intermittit, peditatumque se subsequi jubet. Re demonstratā Aduatucisque concitatis, postero die in Nervios pervenit, hortaturque, "ne sui in perpetuum liberandi atque ulciscendi Romanos, pro iis, quas acceperint, injuriis, occasionem dimittant : interfectos esse legatos duo magnamque partem exercitūs interfisse" demonstrat; "nihil esse negotii, subitò oppressam legionem, quæ cum Cicerone hiemet,

interfici; se ad eam rem profitetur adjutorem.' Facilè hac oratione Nerviis persuadet.

XXXIX. Itaque, confestim dimissis nuntiis ad Centrones, Grudios, Levacos, Pleumoxios, Geidunos, qui omnes sub eorum imperio sunt, quàm maximas manūs possunt, cogunt, et de improviso ad Ciceronis hiberna advolant, nondum ad eum famā de Titurii morte perlatā. Huic quoque accidit, quod fuit necesse, ut nonnulli milites, qui lignationis munitionisque causā in silvas discessissent, repentino equitum adventu interciperentur. His circumventis, magnā manu Eburones, Nervii, Aduatuci atque horum omnium socii et clientes, legionem oppugnare incipiunt: nostri celeriter ad arma concurrunt, vallum conscendunt. Ægrè is dies sustentatur, quòd omnem spem hostes in celeritate ponebant, atque, hanc adepti victoriam, in perpetuum se fore victores confidebant.

XL. Mittuntur ad Cæsarem confestim ab Cicerone literæ, magnis propositis præmiis, si pertulissent. Obsessis omnibus viis, missi intercipiuntur. Noctu ex eā materiā, quam munitionis causā comportaverant, turres admodum centum et viginti excitantur incredibili celeritate: quæ deesse operi videbantur, perficiuntur. Hostes postero die, multo majoribus copiis coactis, castra oppugnant, fossam complent. Ab nostris eādem ratione, quā pridie, resistitur: hoc idem reliquis deinceps fit diebus. Nulla pars nocturni temporis ad laborem intermittitur: non ægris, non vulneratis, facultas quietis datur: quæ-

cumque ad proximi diei oppugnationem opus sunt, noctu comparantur: multæ præustæ sudes, magnus muralium pilorum numerus instituitur; turres contabulantur, pinnæ loricæque ex cratibus attexuntur. Ipse Cicero, quum tenuissimā valetudine esset, ne nocturnum quidem sibi tempus ad quietem relinquebat, ut ultro militum concursu ac vocibus sibi parcere cogeretur.

XLI. Tunc duces principesque Nerviorum, qui aliquem sermonis aditum causamque amicitiæ cum Cicerone habebant, colloqui sese velle dicunt. Factā potestate, eadem, quæ Ambiorix cum Titurio egerat, commemorant, "omnem esse in armis Galliam, Germanos Rhenum transisse, Cæsaris reliquorumque hiberna oppugnari." Addunt etiam de Sabini morte. Ambiorigem ostentant fidei faciendæ causā: "errare eos" dicunt, "si quicquam ab his præsidii sperent, qui suis rebus diffidant; sese tamen hoc esse in Ciceronem Populumque Romanum animo, ut nihil nisi hiberna recusent atque hanc inveterascere consuetudinem nolint: licere illis incolumibus per se ex hibernis discedere, et, quascumque in partes velint, sine metu proficisci." Cicero ad hæc unum modò respondit: "Non esse consuetudinem Populi Romani, ullam accipere ab hoste armato conditionem: si ab armis discedere velint, se adjutore utantur, legatosque ad Cæsarem mittant: sperare, pro ejus justitiā, quæ petierint, impetraturos."

XLII. Ab hac spe repulsi Nervii, vallo pedum

undecim et fossā pedum quindecim hiberna cingunt. Hæc et superiorum annorum consuetudine a nostris cognoverant, et, quosdam de exercitu nacti captivos, ab his docebantur: sed, nullā ferramentorum copiā, quæ sunt ad hunc usum idonea, gladiis cæspitem circumcidere, manibus sagulisque terram exhaurire, cogebantur. Quā quidem ex re hominum multitudo cognosci potuit: nam minùs horis tribus millium decem in circuitu munitionem perfecerunt: reliquisque diebus turres ad altitudinem valli, falces testudinesque, quas iidem captivi docuerant, parare ac facere cœperunt.

XLIII. Septimo oppugnationis die, maximo coorto vento, ferventes fusili ex argillā glandes fundis et fervefacta jacula in casas, quæ more Gallico stramentis erant tectæ, jacere cœperunt. Hæ celeriter ignem comprehenderunt et venti magnitudine in omnem castrorum locum distulerunt. Hostes, maximo clamore insequuti, quasi partā jam atque exploratā victoriā, turres testudinesque agere et scalis vallum ascendere cœperunt. At tanta militum virtus atque ea præsentia animi fuit, ut, quum undique flammā torrerentur, maximāque telorum multitudine premerentur, suaque omnia impedimenta atque omnes fortunas conflagrare intelligerent, non modò demigrandi causā de vallo decederet nemo, sed pæne ne respiceret quidem quisquam; ac tum omnes acerrimè fortissimèque pugnarent. Hic dies nostris longè gravissimus fuit; sed tamen hunc habuit eventum, ut eo die

maximus hostium numerus vulneraretur atque interficeretur, ut se sub ipso vallo constipaverant, recessumque primis ultimi non dabant. Paulùm quidem intermissā flammā, et quodam loco turri adactā et contingente vallum, tertiæ cohortis centuriones ex eo, quo stabant, loco recesserunt suosque omnes removerunt; nutu vocibusque hostes, "si introire vellent," vocare cœperunt, quorum progredi ausus est nemo. Tum ex omni parte lapidibus conjectis deturbati, turrisque succensa est.

XLIV. Erant in eā legione fortissimi viri centuriones, qui jam primis ordinibus appropinquarent, Titus Pulfio et Lucius Varenus. Hi perpetuas controversias inter se habebant, quinam anteferretur, omnibusque annis de loco summis simultatibus contendebant. Ex iis Pulfio, quum acerrimè ad munitiones pugnaretur, "Quid dubitas," inquit, "Varene? aut quem locum probandæ virtutis tuæ spectas? hic, hic dies de nostris controversiis judicabit." Hæc quum dixisset, procedit extra munitiones, quæque pars hostium confertissima visa est, in eam irrumpit. Ne Varenus quidem tum vallo sese continet, sed omnium veritus existimationem subsequitur. Tum, mediocri spatio relicto, Pulfio pilum in hostes mittit atque unum ex multitudine procurrentem transjicit: quo percusso et exanimato, hunc scutis protegunt hostes, in illum tela universi conjiciunt neque dant regrediendi facultatem. Transfigitur scutum Pulfioni, et verutum in balteo defigitur. Avertit hic casus vaginam, et gladium

educere conanti dextram moratur manum; impeditum hostes circumsistunt. Succurrit inimicus illi Varenus, et laboranti subvenit. Ad hunc se confestim a Pulfione omnis multitudo convertit: illum veruto transfixum arbitrantur. Occursat ociùs gladio cominusque rem gerit Varenus, atque, uno interfecto, reliquos paulum propellit: dum cupidiùs instat, in locum dejectus inferiorem concidit. Huic rursus circumvento fert subsidium Pulfio, atque ambo incolumes, compluribus interfectis, summā cum laude sese intra munitiones recipiunt. Sic fortuna in contentione et certamine utrumque versavit, ut alter alteri inimicus auxilio salutique esset, neque dijudicari posset, uter utri virtute anteferendus videretur.

XLV. Quanto erat in dies gravior atque asperior oppugnatio—et maximè quòd, magnā parte militum confectā vulneribus, res ad paucitatem defensorum pervenerat—tanto crebriores literæ nuntiique ad Cæsarem mittebantur: quorum pars deprehensa in conspectu nostrorum militum cum cruciatu necabatur. Erat unus intus Nervius, nomine Vertico, loco natus honesto, qui a primā obsidione ad Ciceronem perfugerat, suamque ei fidem præstiterat. Hic servo spe libertatis magnisque persuadet præmiis, ut literas ad Cæsarem deferat. Has ille in jaculo illigatas effert, et, Gallus inter Gallos sine ullā suspicione versatus, ad Cæsarem pervenit. Ab eo de periculis Ciceronis legionisque cognoscitur.

XLVI. Cæsar, acceptis literis horā circiter un-

decimā diei, statim nuntium in Bellovacos ad Marcum Crassum quæstorem mittit; cujus hiberna aberant ab eo millia passuum viginti quinque. Jubet mediā nocte legionem proficisci, celeriterque ad se venire. Exit cum nuntio Crassus. Alterum ad Caium Fabium legatum mittit, ut in Atrebatium fines legionem adducat, quà sibi iter faciendum sciebat. Scribit Labieno, si reipublicæ commodo facere posset, cum legione ad fines Nerviorum veniat: reliquam partem exercitūs, quod paulo aberat longiùs, non putat exspectandam; equites circiter quadringentos ex proximis hibernis cogit.

XLVII. Horā circiter tertiā ab antecursoribus de Crassi adventu certior factus, eo die millia passuum viginti progreditur. Crassum Samarobrivæ præficit, legionemque ei attribuit, quòd ibi impedimenta exercitūs, obsides civitatum, literas publicas, frumentumque omne, quod eò tolerandæ hiemis causā devexerat, relinquebat. Fabius, ut imperatum erat, non ita multùm moratus, in itinere cum legione occurrit. Labienus, interitu Sabini et cæde cohortium cognitā, quum omnes ad eum Trevirorum copiæ venissent, veritus, ne, si ex hibernis fugæ similem profectionem fecisset, hostium impetum sustinere non posset, præsertim quos recenti victoriā efferri sciret, literas Cæsari remittit, quanto cum periculo legionem ex hibernis educturus esset: rem gestam in Eburonibus perscribit: docet, omnes peditatūs equitatūsque copias Trevirorum tria millia passuum longè ab suis castris consedisse.

XLVIII. Cæsar, consilio ejus probato, etsi opinione trium legionum dejectus ad duas redierat, tamen unum communis salutis auxilium in celeritate ponebat. Venit magnis itineribus in Nerviorum fines. Ibi ex captivis cognoscit, quæ apud Ciceronem gerantur, quantoque in periculo res sit. Tum cuidam ex equitibus Gallis magnis præmiis persuadet, uti ad Ciceronem epistolam deferat. Hanc Græcis conscriptam literis mittit, ne, interceptā epistolā, nostra ab hostibus consilia cognoscantur. Si adire non possit, monet, ut tragulam cum epistolā, ad amentum deligatā, intra munitiones castrorum abjiciat. In literis scribit, se cum legionibus profectum celeriter affore: hortatur, ut pristinam virtutem retineat. Gallus, periculum veritus, ut erat præceptum, tragulam mittit. Hæc casu ad turrim adhæsit, neque ab nostris biduo animadversa, tertio die a quodam milite conspicitur; demptā ad Ciceronem defertur. Ille perlectam in conventu militum recitat, maximāque omnes lætitiā afficit. Tum fumi incendiorum procul videbantur, quæ res omnem dubitationem adventūs legionum expulit.

XLIX. Galli, re cognitā per exploratores, obsidionem relinquunt, ad Cæsarem omnibus copiis contendunt; eæ erant armatorum circiter millia sexaginta. Cicero, datā facultate, Gallum ab eodem Verticone, quem supra demonstravimus, repetit, qui literas ad Cæsarem referat; hunc admonet, iter cautè diligenterque faciat: perscribit in literis, hostes ab se discessisse, omnemque ad eum mult-

itudinem convertisse. Quibus literis circiter mediā nocte Cæsar allatis suos facit certiores, eosque ad dimicandum animo confirmat: postero die luce primā movet castra, et circiter millia passuum quatuor progressus, trans vallem magnam et rivum multitudinem hostium conspicatur. Erat magni periculi res, cum tantis copiis iniquo loco dimicare. Tum, quoniam liberatum obsidione Ciceronem sciebat, eòque omnino remittendum de celeritate existimabat, consedit, et, quàm æquissimo potest loco, castra communit. Atque hæc, etsi erant exigua per se, vix hominum millium septem, præsertim nullis cum impedimentis, tamen angustiis viarum, quàm maximè potest, contrahit, eo consilio, ut in summam contemptionem hostibus veniat. Interim, speculatoribus in omnes partes dimissis, explorat, quo commodissimo itinere vallem transire possit.

L. Eo die, parvulis equestribus prœliis ad aquam factis, utrique sese suo loco continent; Galli, quòd ampliores copias, quæ nondum convenerant, exspectabant; Cæsar, si forte timoris simulatione hostes in suum locum elicere posset, ut citra vallem pro castris prœlio contenderet; si id efficere non posset, ut, exploratis itineribus, minore cum periculo vallem rivumque transiret. Primā luce hostium equitatus ad castra accedit, prœliumque cum nostris equitibus committit. Cæsar consultò equites cedere seque in castra recipere jubet; simul ex omnibus partibus castra altiore vallo muniri, portasque obstrui, atque in his administrandis rebus quàm

maximè concursari et cum simulatione timoris agi jubet.

LI. Quibus omnibus rebus hostes invitati copias transducunt, aciemque iniquo loco constituunt; nostris verò etiam de vallo deductis, propiùs accedunt, et tela intra munitionem ex omnibus partibus conjiciunt; præconibusque circummissis pronuntiari jubent, "seu quis Gallus seu Romanus velit ante horam tertiam ad se transire, sine periculo licere; post id tempus non fore potestatem;" ac sic nostros contempserunt, ut obstructis in speciem portis singulis ordinibus cæspitum, quòd eā non posse introrumpere videbantur, alii vallum manu scindere, alii fossas complere inciperent. Tum Cæsar, omnibus portis eruptione factā equitatuque emisso, celeriter hostes dat in fugam, sic, uti omnino pugnandi causā resisteret nemo; magnumque ex eis numerum occidit, atque omnes armis exuit.

LII. Longiùs prosequi veritus, quòd silvæ paludesque intercedebant, neque etiam parvulo detrimento illorum locum relinqui videbat, omnibus suis incolumibus copiis eodem die ad Ciceronem pervenit. Institutas turres, testudines, munitionesque hostium admiratur: productā legione cognoscit, non decimum quemque esse relictum militem sine vulnere. Ex his omnibus judicat rebus, quanto cum periculo et quantā cum virtute res sint administratæ: Ciceronem pro ejus merito legionemque collaudat: centuriones singillatim tribunosque militum appellat, quorum egregiam fuisse

virtutem testimonio Ciceronis cognoverat. De casu Sabini et Cottæ certiùs ex captivis cognoscit. Postero die concione habitā rem gestam proponit, milites consolatur et confirmat : quod detrimentum culpā et temeritate legati sit acceptum, hoc æquiore animo ferendum docet, quòd, beneficio deorum immortalium et virtute eorum expiato incommodo, neque hostibus diutina lætatio, neque ipsis longior dolor relinquatur.

LIII. Interim ad Labienum per Remos incredibili celeritate de victoriā Cæsaris fama perfertur, ut, quum ab hibernis Ciceronis abesset millia passuum circiter sexaginta, eòque post horam nonam diei Cæsar pervenisset, ante mediam noctem ad portas castrorum clamor oriretur, quo clamore significatio victoriæ gratulatioque ab Remis Labieno fieret. Hac famā ad Treviros perlatā, Indutiomarus, qui postero die castra Labieni oppugnare decreverat, noctu profugit, copiasque omnes in Treviros reducit. Cæsar Fabium cum legione in sua remittit hiberna, ipse cum tribus legionibus circum Samarobrivam trinis hibernis hiemare constituit ; et, quòd tanti motūs Galliæ exstiterant, totam hiemem ipse ad exercitùm manere decrevit. Nam illo incommodo de Sabini morte perlato, omnes fere Galliæ civitates de bello consultabant, nuntios legationesque in omnes partes dimittebant, et, quid reliqui consilii caperent atque unde initium belli fieret, explorabant, nocturnaque in locis desertis concilia habebant. Neque ullum fere totius hiemis tempus sine

sollicitudine Cæsaris intercessit, quin aliquem de conciliis ac motu Gallorum nuntium acciperet. In his ab Lucio Roscio legato, quem legioni decimæ tertiæ præfecerat, certior est factus, magnas Gallorum copias earum civitatum, quæ Armoricæ appellantur, oppugnandi sui causā convenisse: neque longiùs millia passuum octo ab hibernis suis abfuisse, sed nuntio allato de victoriā Cæsaris, discessisse, adeo ut fugæ similis discessus videretur.

LIV. At Cæsar, principibus cujusque civitatis ad se evocatis, alias territando—quum se scire, quæ fierent, denuntiaret—alias cohortando, magnam partem Galliæ in officio tenuit. Tamen Senones, quæ est civitas in primis firma et magnæ inter Gallos auctoritatis, Cavarinum, quem Cæsar apud eos regem constituerat—cujus frater Moritasgus, adventu in Galliam Cæsaris, cujusque majores regnum obtinuerant,—interficere publico consilio conati, quum ille præsensisset ac profugisset, usque ad fines insequuti, regno domoque expulerunt: et, missis ad Cæsarem satisfaciendi causā legatis, quum is omnem ad se senatum venire jussisset, dicto audientes non fuerunt. Tantum apud homines barbaros valuit esse repertos aliquos principes belli inferendi, tantamque omnibus voluntatum commutationem attulit, ut præter Æduos et Remos, quos præcipuo semper honore Cæsar habuit—alteros pro vetere ac perpetuā erga Populum Romanum fide, alteros pro recentibus Gallici belli officiis—nulla fere civitas fuerit non suspecta nobis. Idque adeo haud

scio mirandumne sit, quum compluribus aliis de causis, tum maximè, quòd, qui virtute belli omnibus gentibus præferebantur, tantum se ejus opinionis deperdidisse, ut a Populo Romano imperia perferrent, gravissimè dolebant.

LV. Treviri verò atque Indutiomarus totius hiemis nullum tempus intermiserunt, quin trans Rhenum legatos mitterent, civitates sollicitarent, pecunias pollicerentur, magnā parte exercitūs nostri interfectā, multo minorem superesse dicerent partem. Neque tamen ulli civitati Germanorum persuaderi potuit, ut Rhenum transiret, quum "se bis expertos" dicerent, "Ariovisti bello et Tenchtherorum transitu, non esse ampliùs fortunam tentandam." Hac spe lapsus Indutiomarus, nihilo minùs copias cogere, exercere, a finitimis equos parare, exsules damnatosque totā Galliā magnis præmiis ad se allicere cœpit. Ac tantam sibi jam iis rebus in Galliā auctoritatem comparaverat, ut undique ad eum legationes concurrerent, gratiam atque amicitiam publicè privatimque peterent.

LVI. Ubi intellexit ultro ad se veniri, alterā ex parte Senones Carnutesque conscientiā facinoris instigari, alterā Nervios Aduatucosque bellum Romanis parare, neque sibi voluntariorum copias defore, si ex finibus suis progredi cœpisset: armatum concilium indicit—hoc more Gallorum est initium belli,—quo lege communi omnes puberes armati convenire consuērunt; qui ex iis novissimus venit, in conspectu multitudinis omnibus cruciatibus

affectus necatur. In eo concilio Cingetorigem, alterius principem factionis, generum suum—quem suprà demonstravimus Cæsaris sequutum fidem, ab eo non discessisse,—hostem judicat, bonaque ejus publicat. His rebus confectis, in concilio pronuntiat, arcessitum se a Senonibus et Carnutibus aliisque compluribus Galliæ civitatibus, huc iter facturum per fines Remorum, eorumque agros populaturum, ac priùs, quàm id faciat, Labieni castra oppugnaturum : quæ fieri velit, præcipit.

LVII. Labienus, quum et loci naturā et manu munitissimis castris sese teneret, de suo ac legionis periculo nihil timebat ; ne quam occasionem rei bene gerendæ dimitteret, cogitabat. Itaque a Cingetorige atque ejus propinquis oratione Indutiomari cognitā, quam in concilio habuerat, nuntios mittit ad finitimas civitates, equitesque undique evocat : iis certum diem conveniendi dicit. Interim propè quotidie cum omni equitatu Indutiomarus sub castris ejus vagabatur, aliàs ut situm castrorum cognosceret, aliàs colloquendi aut territandi causā : equites plerumque omnes tela intra vallum conjiciebant. Labienus suos intra munitiones continebat, timorisque opinionem, quibuscumque poterat rebus, augebat.

LVIII. Quum majore in dies contemptione Indutiomarus ad castra accederet, nocte unā, intromissis equitibus omnium finitimarum civitatum, quos arcessendos curaverat, tantā diligentiā omnes suos custodiis intra castra continuit, ut nullā ratione ea

res enuntiari aut ad Treviros perferri posset. Interim ex consuetudine quotidianā Indutiomarus ad castra accedit, atque ibi magnam partem diei consumit; equites tela conjiciunt, et magnā cum contumeliā verborum nostros ad pugnam evocant. Nullo ab nostris dato responso, ubi visum est, sub vesperum dispersi ac dissipati discedunt. Subitò Labienus duabus portis omnem equitatum emittit; præcipit atque interdicit, proterritis hostibus atque in fugam conjectis—quod fore, sicut accidit, videbat—unum omnes petant Indutiomarum; neu quis quem priùs vulneret, quàm illum interfectum viderit, quòd morā reliquorum spatium nactum illum effugere nolebat: magna proponit iis, qui occiderint, præmia: submittit cohortes equitibus subsidio. Comprobat hominis consilium fortuna; et, quum unum omnes peterent, in ipso fluminis vado deprehensus Indutiomarus interficitur, caputque ejus refertur in castra: redeuntes equites, quos possunt, consectantur atque occidunt. Hac re cognitā, omnes Eburonum et Nerviorum, quæ convenerant, copiæ discedunt; paulòque habuit post id factum Cæsar quietiorem Galliam.

ABBREVIATIONS.

a. *or* act.	active.
abl.	ablative.
acc.	accusative.
acc. to	according to.
adj.	adjective.
adv.	adverb.
c = cum.	with.
cf. = confer	compare.
comm. gen.	common gender.
comp.	comparative degree.
conj.	conjunction.
contr.	contracted.
dat.	dative.
def. defect.	defective.
dem. demonstr.	demonstrative.
dep.	deponent.
desid.	desiderative.
dissyll.	dissyllable.
esp.	especially.
etym.	etymology.
f.	feminine.
folld.	followed.
fr.	from.
freq.	frequentative.
fut.	future.
gen.	genitive.
gov.	governing.
Gr.	Greek.
imperf.	imperfect.
inch.	inchoative.
ind. *or* indic.	indicative.
indecl.	indeclinable.
indef.	indefinite.
inf. *or* infin.	infinitive.
intens.	intensive.
interj.	interjection.
interrog.	interrogative.
irr. *or* irreg.	irregular.
m.	masculine.
n. *or* neut.	neuter.
nom.	nominative
num.	numeral.
obsol.	obsolete.
ord.	ordinal.
p. *or* part.	participle.
pa.	participial adj.
pass.	passive.
perf.	perfect.
pers.	person, personal.
pluperf.	pluperfect.
plur.	plural.
pos.	positive degree.
poss.	possessive.
prep.	preposition.
pres.	present.
prob.	probably.
pron.	pronoun.
[§]	paragraph in Public Schools Latin Primer.
rel.	relative.
Sans.	Sanscrit.
semi-dep.	semi-deponent.
sing.	singular.
subj.	subjunctive.
sup.	superlative; supine.
trisyll.	trisyllable.
t. t.	technical term.
uncontr.	uncontracted.
v. a.	verb active.
v. dep.	verb deponent.
v. n.	verb neuter.
voc.	vocative.
=	equal to.

N.B.—The figures before v. a., v. dep., and v. n., denote the conjugation of the verb.

Where the etymology is not given, the word is of very uncertain or unknown origin.

Such forms and meanings of words, as do not belong to the text, are not inserted in the Vocabulary.

VOCABULARY

For ADDENDA see p. 131.

ā; see ab.

ab (**ā, abs**), prep. gov. abl.: **1.** *From, away from.*—**2.** *On the side of; in the direction of.*—**3.** *Of*, or *from*, a person to whom a request, *etc.*, is made.—**4.** *On, at, in:*—ab eā parte, *on that side, in that quarter;* ch. 34.—**5.** Without Abl. of place and in combination with Abl. of distance: *Away, off:*—a millibus passuum circiter duobus, *about two miles off;* ch. 32.—**6.** Of the agent: *By* [akin to Gr. ἀπ-ό; Sans. *ap-a*].

abdĭtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of abdo.

ab-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3. v. a. [ăb, "away"; do, "to put"] ("To put away *or* remove"; hence) **1.** *To hide, conceal.*—**2.** With Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: *To hide*, or *conceal, one's self* by withdrawing.—Folld. by *in* with Acc.: *To go into* a place *and hide one's self;* ch. 3, *etc.*—Pass.: **ab-dor**, dĭtus sum, di.

ăbessem, imperf. subj. of absum.

abfŭisse, perf. inf. of absum.

ăbĭes, ĕtis, f. *A pine-* or *fir-tree; a fir;*—at ch. 12, *the silver-fir.*

ab-jĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, jĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for ab-jăcĭo; fr. ăb, "away"; jăcĭo, "to throw"] *To throw*, or *fling, away; to cast from* one.—Pass.: **ab-jĭcĭor**, jectus sum, jĭci.

ab-rĭpĭo, rĭpŭi, reptum, rĭpĕre, 3. v. a. [for ab-răpĭo; fr. ăb, "away"; răpĭo, "to snatch"] *To snatch*, or *tear, away; to carry off.*

abs; see ab.

abs-ens, entis, Pa. [abs-um, "to be absent"] *Absent:*—se absente, Abl. abs. [§ 125, *b*], ch. 7.

ab-sisto, stĭti, stĭtum, sistĕre, 3. v. n. [ăb, "away from"; sisto, "to stand"] *To stand away from* or *apart from:*—non absistere ab, *not to stand away from*, i.e. *to come close up to*, etc.; ch. 17.

ab-sum, fŭi, esse, v. n. [ăb, "away"; sum, "to be"] **1.** *To be away; to be absent* or *distant.*—**2.** *To be wanting:*—neque multum abesse ab eo, quin deduci possent, *and that not much was wanting from that* (point; viz.), *but that they might be launched*, i.e. *and that they were almost ready to be launched;* ch. 2.

ac; see atque.

ac-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre, 3. v. n. [for ad-cēdo; fr. ad, "to"; cēdo, "to go"] **1.** *To go to* or *up to*; to draw near, approach. — Impers. Pass.: ac-

cessum est, *It was approached:* —accessum est omnibus navibus, *it was approached by all the ships,* i.e. *all the ships approached* or *drew near.*—**2.** *To be added.*—Impers.: **accedebat,** *It was added;* chapters 6, 16.

accēpĕrim, perf. subj. of accipio.

acceptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of accipio.

accessissem, pluperf. subj. of accēdo.

ac-cĭdo, cĭdi, no sup., cĭdĕre, 3. v. n. [for ad-cădo; fr. ad, "upon"; cădo, "to fall"] ("To fall upon"; hence) **1.** *To fall out, happen, come to pass.*—**2.** Impers.: **accĭdit,** *It happened, it came to pass;* ch. 23.

ac-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, cĭpĕre, 3. v. a. [for ad-capio; fr. ăd, "to"; căpĭo, "to take"] ("To take to" one's self; hence) **1.** *To receive.*—**2.** Mentally: *To learn, hear,* etc. — Pass.: **accĭpĭor,** ceptus sum, cĭpi.

ăcerrime; see acriter.

ăc-ĭes, ĭēi, f. [AC, root of ăcŭo, "to sharpen"] ("An edge *or* sharp edge"; hence) **1.** Milit. t. t.: *Order,* or *line, of battle.*—**2.** *An army,* especially one drawn up for battle.

ācr-ĭter, adv. [ācer, acr-is, "sharp"] *Sharply, vigorously.* ☞ Comp.: ăcr-ĭus; Sup.: ăcer-rĭme.

actŭ-ārĭus, ārĭa, ārĭum, adj. [actus, uncontr. gen. actŭ-is, "a driving *or* impelling"] ("Of, *or* belonging to, *actus*"; hence) Of a vessel: *For rowing, row-.*

ăcū-tus, ta, tum, adj. [ăcŭ-o, "to sharpen"] ("Sharpened"; hence) Of stakes, *etc.*: *Sharp, pointed,* etc.

ăd, prep. gov. acc.: **1.** *To, up to.*—**2.** *At, on.*—**3.** *Towards, in the direction of.*—**4.** *To* or *for.*—**5.** *For the purpose of.*—**6.** *According to, after.*—**7.** In replies: *To, unto.*

ădactus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of adigo.

ăd-æquo, æquāvi, æquātum, æquāre, 1. v. a. [ăd, "to"; æquo, "to make equal"] ("To make equal to" something; hence) *To bring to an equality:*—cursum adæquare, (*to bring their course to an equality* with that of the ships of war; hence) *to keep pace* with them; ch. 8.

ad-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3. v. a. [ăd, "to"; do, "to put"] ("To put to *or* on to"; hence) **1.** *To add;*—at ch. 41, without nearer Object.—**2.** With Personal pron.: *To attach,* or *join, one's self.*

ad-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. v. a. [ăd, "to"; dūco, "to lead"] **1.** *To lead,* or *bring, to* or *up.*—**2.** *To bring into* a habit, *etc.*—**3.** *To lead on, induce.* —Pass.: **ad-dūcor,** ductus sum, dūci.

adductus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of addūco.

ădemptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of adimo.

1. **ăd-ĕo,** ĭvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, ĭre, v. n. [ad, "to"; ĕo, "to go"] *To go to, approach.*

2. **ăd-ĕo,** adv. [prob. for ăd-ĕom; fr. ăd, "to *or* up to"; ĕom (=ĕum), old acc. of pron. is] ("To, *or* up to, this"; hence) **1.** *So, so much, so very, to such a degree.*—**2.** With follg. ut: *So that, to such a degree that.*

ădeptus, ta, tum, P. perf. of adipiscor.

ăd-hærĕo, hæsi, hæsum, hærēre, 2. v. n. [ăd, "to"; hærĕo, "to stick *or* cleave"] *To stick,* or *cleave, to; to adhere.*

ădhortans, ntis, P. pres. of adhortor.

ăd-hortor, hortātus sum, hortāri, 1. v. dep. [ăd, "to";

hortor, "to exhort"] ("To exhort to" a thing; hence) *To encourage, animate*, etc.

ăd-ĭgo, ēgi, actum, ĭgĕre, 3. v. a. [for ăd-ăgo; fr. ăd, "to, up to"; ăgo, "to put in motion"] ("To put in motion to, *or* up to," a place; hence) Of a military engine: *To bring up* to a spot; *to bring close* or *near*.—Pass.: **ăd-ĭgor,** actus sum, ĭgi.

ăd-ĭmo, ēmi, emptum, ĭmĕre, 3. v. a. [for ăd-ĕmo; fr. ăd, "to"; ĕmo, "to take"] ("To take to" one's self from another; hence) *To take away, remove*.—Pass.: **ăd-ĭmor,** emptus sum, ĭmi.

ăd-ĭpiscor, eptus sum, ĭpisci, 3. v. dep. [for ad-ăpiscor; fr. ăd, in "strengthening" force; ăpiscor, "to lay hold of"] ("To lay hold of"; hence, to "arrive at, reach"; hence) *To obtain, get*, etc.

ădĭ-tus, ūs, m. [ADI, root of ădĕo, "to go to"] ("A going to"; hence) *Means, liberty*, or *permission, of approach; access*.

adjectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of adjĭcĭo.

ad-jĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, jĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for ad-jăcĭo; fr. ăd; jăcĭo, "to cast"] **1.** [ăd, "in addition"] ("To cast in addition"; hence) *To add*.—**2.** [ăd, "on *or* upon"] *To cast*, or *throw, upon*.—Pass.: **ad-jĭcĭor,** jectus sum, jĭci.

adjunctus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of adjungo.

ad-jungo, junxi, junctum, jungĕre, 3. v. a. [ăd, "to"; jungo, "to join"] **1.** *To join to* or *on; to annex, attach*, etc.—**2.** *To add* to something.

adjū-tor, tōris, m. [for adjuv-tor; fr. adjŭv-o, "to help"] *A helper, aider*, etc.

ad-jŭvo, jūvi, jūtum, jŭvāre, 1. v. n. *and* a. [ăd (without force); jŭvo, "to assist"] **1.** Neut.: *To give assistance; to assist, render help* or *aid*.—**2.** Act.: *To help, aid, assist*, etc.—Pass.: **ad-jŭvor,** jūtus sum, jŭvāri.

admĭnistrandus, a, um, Gerundive of administro.

admĭnistrātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of administro.

ad-mĭnistro, mĭnistrāvi, mĭnistrātum, mĭnistrāre, 1. v. a. [ăd, "to"; mĭnistro, "to act the part of a *minister* or servant"] ("To act the part of a *minister* to"; hence) *To take in hand, manage; to execute, carry out, perform*.—Pass.: **ad-mĭnistror,** mĭnistrātus sum, mĭnistrāri.

ad-mīror, mīrātus sum, mīrāri, 1. v. dep. [ad, "without force"; mīror, "to wonder"] *To wonder* or *be astonished*.

ad-mŏdum, adv. [ăd, "according to"; mŏdum, acc. of mŏdus, "measure"] ("According to measure"; hence) With adj.: **1.** *Very, exceedingly*.—**2.** With numeral words: **a.** *About, pretty nearly*.—**b.** *At most*.

ad-mŏnĕo, mŏnŭi, mŏnĭtum, mŏnēre, 2. v. a. [ad, "without force"; mŏnĕo, "to admonish"] *To admonish, suggest, remind*;—at ch. 49 followed by Subj. alone, ut being omitted [§ 154].

ădŏlesc-ens, entis, comm. gen. [P. pres. and pa. of adolesc-o, "to grow up," used as Subst.] ("One growing up"; hence) *A young person* of either sex; *a youth*.

ăd-ŏrĭor, ortus sum, ŏrīri, 4. v. dep. [ăd, "against"; ŏrĭor, "to rise"] ("To rise against"; hence) *To attack, assault, assail*, etc., in a secret, *or* crafty, way.

ad-sum, fŭi, esse, v. n. [ăd, "at"; sum, "to be"] ("To be at" a place, *etc.*; hence) *To be present; to be at hand*.

Aduatŭci, ōrum, m. plur.

1. *The Aduatuci;* a people of Gallia Belgica.—2. *The country of the Aduatuci.*

adven-tus, tūs, m. [advĕnĭo, "to come to"] ("A coming to" a person *or* thing; hence, the act being regarded as complete) *Arrival.*

adver-sus, sa, sum, adj. [for advert-sus; fr. advert-o, "to turn towards"] ("Turned towards"; hence) **1.** *Opposite, over against:*—in adversum os, (*on his mouth* which was *opposite;* i.e.) *full on the mouth.*—**2.** *Unfavourable, unsuccessful.*

ad-verto, verti, versum, vertĕre, 3. v. a. [ăd, "to"; verto, "to turn"] *To turn to* or *towards:* —animum advertĕre, *to turn the mind to* a thing, *i.e. to perceive, observe;*—this expression is equivalent to the verb animadverto, and is followed at ch. 18 by Objective clause magnas . . . instructas.

ad-vŏlo, vŏlāvi, vŏlātum, vŏlāre, 1. v. n. [ăd, "to *or* towards"; vŏlo, "to fly"] ("To fly to *or* towards"; hence) *To hasten* or *spring up.*

ædĭfĭcandus, a, um, Gerundive of ædĭfĭco.

ædĭfĭc-ĭum, ĭi, n. [ædĭfĭc-o, "to build"] *A building* of any kind.

æd-ĭ-fĭc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for æd-ĭ-făc-o; fr. æd-es, "an abode"; (i) connecting vowel; FAC, root of facio, "to make"] ("To make an abode"; hence) *To build, construct.*

Ædŭi, ōrum, m. plur. *The Ædui;* a people of Gallia Celtica, in the modern Departments of Côte d'Or, la Nièvre, Saone et Loire, and Rhône. — In Sing.: **Ædŭus,** i, m. *One of the Ædui; an Æduan.*—Hence, **Ædŭus,** a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the Ædui; Æduan.*

Ædŭus, i; **Ædŭus,** a, um; see Ædui.

ægĕr, gra, grum, adj. *Ill, suffering, sick.*

ægr-e, adv. [æger, ægr-i, "ill, sick"] ("After the manner of the *æger*"; hence) *With difficulty* or *effort; with much ado, scarcely.*

æqu-ĭ-noct-ĭum, ĭi, n. [æqu-us, "equal"; (i) connecting vowel; nox, noct-is, "night"] ("The thing pertaining to equal night"; hence) *The equinox.*

æquĭor, us; **æquissĭmus,** a, um; see æquus.

æqu-us, a, um, adj. ("Pertaining to one" kind, nature, *etc.*; hence (of place), "level, smooth, even"; hence) **1.** *Just, equitable,* etc.—**2.** *Favourable, advantageous.* —**3.** Of the mind, *etc.*: *Calm, quiet,* etc. ☞ Comp.: æqu-ĭor; Sup.: æqu-issĭmus [akin to Sans. *ekas,* "one"].

æs, æris, n. *Bronze, copper* [akin to Sans. *ayas,* "iron"].

æs-tas, tātis, f. ("The burning season"; hence) *Summer* [prob. akin to αἴθω, "to burn *or* be hot"].

æs-tĭmo, tĭmāvi, tĭmātum, tĭmāre, 1. v. a. [prob. for ær-timo, fr. æs, ær-is, "money"] ("To calculate the money value of a thing"; hence) *To estimate, reckon, calculate.* — Particular phrase: æstimare litem, *to fix,* or *assess, the damages of a suit.*— Pass. **æs-tĭmor,** tĭmātus sum, tĭmāri.

æs-tus, tūs, m. ("A burning"; hence, of fire, "a waving, *or* rolling, motion"; hence) Of the sea: *The tide.*

æ-tas, tātis, f. [for æv-tas; fr. æv-um, "life"] ("The state of *ævum*"; hence) **1.** *Lifetime, life, age.*—**2.** *Time,* or *season, of life.*

affectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of afficio.

af-fĕro, attŭli, allātum, afferre, 3. v. a. [for ad-fero; fr. ăd, "to"; fĕro, "to bring"] *To bring, take,* or *carry to* or *up.*—Pass.: **af-fĕror,** allātus sum, afferri.

af-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, fĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for ad-facio; fr. ad, "to"; făcĭo, "to do"] ("To do" something "to" a person *or* thing; hence) **1.** *To treat* or *use* either well or ill:—omnibus cruciatibus affectus, (*having been treated with all tortures,* i.e.) *having been subjected to every kind of torture*; ch. 56.—**2.** *To seize, attack, lay hold of.*—**3.** Mentally: *To affect* in any way *or* with any emotion, *etc.*—Pass.: **af-fĭcĭor,** fectus sum, fĭci.

afflictus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of affligo.

affŏre, fut. inf. of adsum;—at ch. 27=adfuturam esse;—at ch. 48=adfuturum esse.

af-flīgo, flixi, flictum, flīgĕre, 3. v. a. [for ad-fligo; fr. ăd, "to"; fligo, "to dash *or* strike"] ("To dash *or* strike to" the ground; "to overthrow"; hence) Of vessels: *To shatter, damage.*—Pass.: **af-flīgor,** flictus sum, fligi.

Afrĭc-us, i, m. [Afrĭc-us, "African"] ("The African wind"; *i.e.* "the wind blowing from Africa") *The South-west wind;* now called by the Italians Affrico *or* Gherbino.

ăgendus, a, um, Gerundive of ago;—at ch. 28 supply esse with agendum.

ăger, ăgri, m.: **1.** *A field, land.*—**2.** Plur.: *The fields, the country.*—**3.** *Territory, district* [akin to Sans. *aj-ras,* Gr. ἀγ-ρός; cf. English *acre*].

agger, ĕris, m. [aggĕr-o, "to bring to"] ("That which is brought to" a place; hence, "materials" for forming an elevation, *etc.*; hence) Military term: *A mound.*

ag-grĕgo, grĕgāvi, grĕgātum, grĕgāre, 1. v. a. [for ad-grĕgo; fr. ăd, "to"; grex, grĕg-is, "a flock"] ("To lead to a flock"; hence) Folld. by Personal pron. in reflexive force and Dat.: *To attach one's self,* etc., *to.*

ag-men, mĭnis, n. [ăg-o] ("That which is put in motion"; hence) **1.** *The march*, or *passage,* of an army; *the line of march.*—**2.** *An army* on march; *a column* advancing, *etc.*

ăgo, ēgi, actum, ăgĕre, 3. v. a. ("To put, *or* set, in motion"; hence) **1.** Of military engines, *etc.*: *To advance, push forwards.*—**2.** Of actions in general: *To do, perform, undertake.*—**3.** Of time: *To pass, spend.*—**4.** *To treat of, state, speak,* etc.—**5.** Without immediate Object: *To treat, confer,* etc., about a matter; ch. 37.—Pass.: **ăgor,** actus sum, ăgi [Gr. ἄγω].

ălăcer, cris, cre, adj. *Lively, brisk, quick, eager, prompt,* etc. ☞ Comp.: alacr-ĭor.

ălacrĭor, us; see alacer.

alb-us, a, um, adj. *White* [Gr. ἀλφ-ός].

ălĭ-as, adv. [ali-us, "another"] *At another time:*—ălĭas . . . ălĭas, *at one time . . . at another time; now . . . now.*

ălĭquam-dĭu, adv. [aliquam (adv.), "in some degree" (only used in connection with diu and multus); dĭu, "for a long time"] *For some long,* or *considerable, time.*

ălĭ-quantus, quanta, quantum, adj. [ălĭ-us, "other"; quantus, "how much"] ("Other, how much" soever it may be; hence) *Some,* whether more or less.—As Subst.: **aliquantum,**

i, n. *Somewhat, some portion, etc.*

ălĭ-qui, qua quod (Gen.: ălĭcūjus; Dat.:, ălĭcui; Plur.: ali-qui, quæ, qua), indef. pron. adj. [ălĭ-us; qui (indefinite pron.), "any"] ("Another be it any"; hence) *Some.*

ălĭ-quis, quid (Gen.: ălĭcūjus; Dat.: ălĭcui; Fem. Sing. and Neut. Plur. not used), indef. pron. subst. [ălĭ-us; quis] *Some one, somebody; something.*—Neut. with Gen. of 1st or 2nd decl.: *Something of=some.*

ăl-ĭter, adv. [ăl-is, old form of ălĭus, "another"] ("After the manner of the *alius*"; hence) *In another manner, otherwise*:—aliter ac, *otherwise than*;—neque aliter, *and not otherwise*, i.e. *and on no other grounds.*

ăl-ĭus, ĭa, ĭud (Gen.: ălīus; Dat.: ălĭī), adj. *Another, other,* of many:—ălĭus ... ălĭus, *one ... another*;—alĭi (*etc.*) ... alĭi (*etc.*), plur., *some ... other.*—As Subst.: **ălĭi,** ōrum, m. plur. *Other persons, others*:—ălĭi ... ălĭi, *some ... others* [akin to ἄλλος].

allātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of affĕro.

al-lĭcĭo, lexi, lectum, lĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for ad-lăcĭo; fr. ăd, "to"; lăcĭo, "to allure"] *To allure* or *entice; to draw to one's self* by allurements.

ăl-o, ŭi, ĭtum *and* tum, ĕre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To nourish, maintain.*—2. Of animals: *To rear, keep* [Gr. ἄλ-θω, "to make to grow"].

al-ter, tĕra, tĕrum (Gen.: altĕrĭus; Dat. altĕri; old Dat. fem. altĕræ), adj. [akin to ăl-ĭus, "another"] 1. *One, another; the one,* or *the other,* of two:—alter ... alter, *the one ... the other*;—at ch. 1 folld. by ex and Abl.—2. *The second*;—at ch. 13 supply lætus with alterum.

alt-ĭtūdo, ĭtūdĭnis, f. [alt-us, "high"] ("The quality of the *altus*"; hence) *Height.*

al-tus, ta, tum, adj. [ăl-o, "to nourish"] ("Nourished, increased by nourishment"; hence) *High, lofty.* ☞ Comp.: alt-ĭor; (Sup.: alt-issĭmus).

Ambĭŏrix, ĭgis, m. *Ambiorix;* a chieftain of the Eburones.

ambo, æ, o, adj. plur. *Both* [ἄμφω].

āment-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [āmens, ament-is, "foolish"] ("The quality of the *amens*"; hence) *Folly, infatuation.*

ā-mentum, menti, n. [for ag-mentum; fr. ăg-o, "to put in motion"] ("That which puts in motion"; hence) *A leathern thong* attached to the middle of a spear in order to give assistance in throwing it.

ămīc-ĭtia, ĭtĭæ, f. [ămīc-us, "a friend"] ("The quality of the *amicus*"; hence) *Friendship.*

1. **ăm-īcus,** īca, īcum, adj. [am-o, "to love"] *Loving, friendly, kind.*—As Subst.: **ămīcus,** i, m. *A friend.* ☞ (Comp.: ămīc-ior); Sup.: ămīc-issĭmus.

2. **ămīcus,** i; see 1. amicus.

āmissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of amitto.

ā-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a. [ā, "from"; mitto, "to let go"] ("To let go from one; to let slip"; hence) *To lose.*—Pass.: **ā-mittor,** missus sum, mitti.

amplĭor, us; see amplus.

amplĭ-us, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. sing. of ampli-or, comp. of amplus, "ample"] ("More amply"; hence) 1. Of time: *Longer, further,* etc.—2. Of degree, number, *etc.*: *More*:—amplius octingentis (navibus),

more than, or *beyond*, *eight hundred* (*ships*) [§ 124].

am-pl-us, a, um, adj. [am, "around"; pl-ĕo, "to fill"] ("Filled around"; hence, "of large extent"; hence) Of number: *Great*, *numerous*, etc.:—amplioribus copiis, *the greater* (*part of his*) *forces*; ch. 19. ☞ Comp.: ampl-ĭor; Sup.: ampl-issĭmus.

Ancălĭtes, um, m. plur. *The Ancalites*; a people in Britain.

ancŏra, æ, f. *An anchor* [Gr. ἄγκυρα].

angŭlus, i, m. ("The bent thing"; hence) *An angle*, *corner* [Gr. ἀγκύλος, "bent"].

angust-e, adv. [angust-us, "narrow"] ("After the manner of the *angustus*"; hence) **1.** *Narrowly*, *within a narrow space*. —**2.** *Pinchingly*, *stintingly*, *in small quantities*, etc. ☞ Comp.: angust-ĭus.

angust-ĭæ, ĭārum, f. plur. [angust-us, "narrow"] ("The state of the *angustus*"; hence) **1.** *Narrowness*.—**2.** *A narrow part* of a road, *etc.*

ănĭma dversus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of animadverto.

anim-adverto, adverti, adversum, advertĕre, 3. v. a. [ănĭmus, "the mind"; adverto, "to turn towards"] ("To turn the mind towards" a thing; hence) *To perceive*, *observe*.—Pass.: **ănĭm-advertor**, adversus sum, adverti.

ăn-ĭmus, ĭmi, m. ("The rational soul, *or* intellectual principle," in man; hence) **1.** *Mind*.—**2.** *Disposition*, *character*. —**3.** *Courage*, *spirit*.—**4.** *Haughtiness* of spirit, *arrogance*;—at ch. 6, magni animi is Gen. of quality [§ 128].—**5.** *Gratification* of the mind, *pleasure*, *amusement* [akin to Sans. root AN, "to breathe"].

annŏ-tĭnus, tĭna, tĭnum, adj. [annus, (uncontr. Gen.) anno-i, "a year"] ("Of, *or* belonging to, *annus*"; hence) *A year old*; *of the former*, or *last*, *year*; *last year's*.

an-nus, ni, m. ("That which goes round, a circuit"; hence) Of time: *A year* [akin to Sans. AM, "to go"; *am-ati*, "time"; also to Gr. ἔν-ος=ἐν-ιαυτός, "a year"].

anser, ĕris, m. *A goose* [akin to Gr. χήν; Sans. *ham̃sa*].

ante, adv. *and* prep.: **1.** Adv.: *Before*, *previously*.—**2.** Prep. gov. acc.: *Before* [akin to Sans. *ati*, "beyond"; Gr. ἀντί, "over against"].

ant-ĕā, adv. [prob. for anteam; fr. an-te, "before"; eam, acc. sing. fem. of pron. is, "this, that"] ("Before this *or* that time") *Formerly*, *previously*.

antĕ-cursor, cursōris, m. [ante, "before"; cursor, "a runner"] ("A runner before"; hence) Plur.: *The advanced guard* of an army.

antĕfĕrendus, a, um, Gerundive of antefero.

antĕ-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, v. a. [ante, "before"; fĕro, "to bear *or* carry"] ("To bear, *or* carry, before" some object; hence) *To prefer*, *place first*, etc. —Pass.: **antĕ-fĕror**, lātus sum, ferri.

ăper-tus, ta, tum, adj. [ăpĕr-ĭo, "to uncover"] ("Uncovered"; hence) *Open*, *wide*, *extensive*.

appellandus, a, um, Gerundive of appello.

appellātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of 2. appello.

1. **ap-pello**, pŭli, pulsum, pellĕre, 3. v. a. [for ad-pello; fr. ăd, "to *or* towards"; pello, "to drive *or* move"] ("To drive, *or* move, to *or* towards"; hence) Of a ship: To bring up to a place,

etc.—Pass.: **ap-pellor,** pulsus sum, pelli.

2. **ap-pello,** pellāvi, pellātum, pellāre, 1. v. a. [id.] (In reflexive force: "To bring one's self to" a person in order to address him, *etc.*; hence) **1.** *To address, speak to, accost.* — **2.** With accessory notion of request: *To apply to, request, entreat,* etc. — **3.** With second acc. [§ 99]: *To call* a person something.—In Pass. with Nom. [§ 87, D, *a*]: *To be called* or *named.*—Pass.: **ap-pellor,** pellātus sum, pellāri.

Appĭus, ĭi, m. *Appius;* a Roman name.

ap-porto, portāvi, portātum, portāre, 1. v. a. [for ad-porto; fr. ăd, "to"; porto, "to carry"] ("To carry to" a place; hence) *To bring up, convey.*—Pass.: **ap-portor,** portātus sum, portāri.

ap-prŏpinquo, prŏpinquāvi, prŏpinquātum, prŏpinquāre, 1. v. n. [for ad-prŏpinquo; fr. ăd, "to"; prŏpinquo, "to draw near"] With Dat. [§ 106, (1)]: *To draw near to, approach:*—qui jam primis ordinibus propinquarent, *who were now approaching to the first ranks,* i. e. who were fast rising to the rank of *primipilus* or chief centurion; ch. 44.

ap-tus, ta, tum, adj. [ăp-ĭo or ăp-o, "to lay hold of"] ("Laying hold of ; hence, "joined, fastened," *etc.*; hence) *Suited, fitted, fit, suitable,* etc. ☞ Comp.: apt-ĭor; Sup.: apt-issĭmus.

ăp-ud, prep. gov. acc. [prob. id.] **1.** Of persons: **a.** *With, near to, near.*—**b.** *Before, in the presence of.*—**c.** *Among, with,* etc. —**2.** Of place: **a.** *At, near.*—**b.** *In.*

ăqu-a, æ, f. *Water* [akin to Sans. *ap,* "water"].

ăquĭ-la, læ, f. ("The quick, or rapid, one") **1.** *An eagle.*—**2.** The figure of *an eagle;* see aquilifer [akin to Gr. ὠκ-ύς, "swift"; Sans. *âsu,* "quickly"].

ăquĭl-ĭ-fer, fĕri, m. [ăquĭla, "an eagle"; hence, the figure of "an eagle," used as the principal standard of a Roman legion; (i) connecting vowel; fĕr-o, "to bear or carry"] *An eagle-bearer; standard-bearer* of a Roman legion.

ar-bĭ-ter, tri, m. (Law t. t.: "One who goes to, *or* approaches," a cause in order to enquire into it and settle it; hence) *An umpire.*

arbĭtrātus, a, um, P. perf. of arbitror.

arbĭtr-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [arbĭter, arbĭtr-i, "an umpire"] ("To act the part of an *arbiter*"; hence) *To hold as true* in one's mind; *to suppose, deem, consider, regard, think,* etc.

arbor, ŏris, f. *A tree.*

arcessendus, a, um, Gerundive of arcesso.

arcessītus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of arcesso.

ar-ces-so, sīvi, sītum, sĕre, 3. v. a. [for ar-ced-so; fr. ar (= ad), "to"; cēd-o, "to go"] (In causative force: "to cause to go, *or* come, to" one; hence) *To call, summon, send for,* etc.—Pass.: **ar-ces-sor,** sītus sum, (inf. as if of 4th Conj.) sīri.

ardens, ntis, P. pres. of ardeo.

ardĕo, arsi, arsum, ardēre, 2. v. n.: **1.** *To be on fire, burn, blaze.*—**2.** *To be inflamed, excited,* etc., by any passion, *etc.*; *to be roused* or *exasperated.*

Arduenna, æ, f. *Arduenna* (now the forest of *Ardennes*); a forest-covered mountain-range in Gaul [Celtic word; fr. *ard,* "hard"; *venna,* "a pasture";

and so, literally, "Hard Pasture"].

argilla, æ, f. *White clay, potter's earth, marl* [ἄργιλλος].

Ariovistus, i, m. *Ariovistus*; a German king defeated by Cæsar.

ar-ma, mŏrum, n. plur. ("Things adapted" to any purpose; hence, "implements"; hence) *Arms, weapons* [prob. ἄρ-ω, "to adapt"].

armandus, a, um, Gerundive of armo.

armā-tūra, tūræ, f. [arm(a)-o, "to arm"] ("The arming"; hence) *Armour, equipment.*

armātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of armo.—As Subst.: **armāti**, ōrum, m. plur. *Armed men.*

arm-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [arm-a, "implements, arms"] **1.** Of vessels: *To fit out, equip*, etc.—**2.** Of persons: *To furnish with arms* or *weapons; to arm.* — Pass.: **arm-or**, ātus sum, āri.

Ar-mŏr-ĭcus, ĭca, ĭcum, adj. *Armoric;* an appellation given to the states on the north-west coast of Gaul, including those in the tract of country between the Sequăna (Seine) and Liger (Loire) [ar=ăd, "at *or* on"; mor=mar-e, "the sea"; and so, "on the sea *or* sea-coast"].

Arpineius, ĭi, m. *Arpineius* (*Caius*); a Roman knight, who was sent on a mission to Ambiorix.

a-scendo, scendi, scensum, scendĕre, 3. v. n. [for ad-scando; fr. ad, in "augmentative" force; scando, "to mount"] *To mount, ascend.*

ascen-sus, sūs, m. [for a-scend-sus; fr. ascend-o] **1.** *An ascending.*—**2.** *An ascent.*

aspec-tus, tūs, m. [aspĭcĭo, "to see *or* look at"; through true root ASPEC] ("A seeing"; hence) **1.** *A glance, look.*—**2.** *Appearance, aspect;*—at ch. 14, horridiore aspectu is Abl. of quality [§ 115].

asper, ĕra, ĕrum, adj.: **1.** *Rough, rugged.*—**2.** *Cruel, bitter, violent, fierce.* — **3.** Of circumstances, *etc.*: *Perilous, dangerous, critical.* ☞ Comp.: aspĕr-ĭor; Sup.: asper-rĭmus.

aspĕrĭor, us; see asper.

ăt, conj. *But, yet* [akin to Sans. *atha*, Gr. ἀτ-άρ, "but"].

at-que (contr. **ac**), conj. [for adque; fr. ăd, denoting "addition"; quĕ, "and"] **1.** *And also; and.*—**2.** With comparative adjectives, or words expressing dissimilarity, difference, contrariety, *etc.*: *Than.*—**3.** After words denoting similarity, *etc.*: *As, with.* —**4.** After simul: *As.*

Atrĕbas, ătis; see Atrebates.

Atrĕbătes, um, m. plur. *The Atrebates;* a people of Gallia Belgica (in modern district of Artois, *or* Dép. du Pas-de-Calais). —Sing.: **Atrĕbas**, ătis, m. *One of the Atrebates.*

Atrĭus, ĭi, m. *Atrius* (*Quintus*); a Roman officer, to whom Cæsar entrusted the protection of the fleet in which he brought over his troops from Gaul to Britain; ch. 9, sq.

at-texo, texŭi, textum, texĕre, 3. v. a. [for ad-texo; fr. ăd, "to"; texo, "to weave"] ("To weave to" a thing; hence) *To attach, join on.*—Pass.: **at-texor**, textus sum, texi.

attĭgi, perf. ind. of attingo.

at-tingo, tĭgi, tactum, tingĕre, 3. v. a. [for ad-tango; fr. ăd, "against"; tango, "to touch"] ("To touch against, *or* come in contact with," something; hence) Of a place, *etc.*: *To reach, arrive at.*

at-trĭbŭo, trĭbŭi, trĭbūtum, trĭbŭĕre, 3. v. a. [for ad-tribuo;

fr. ad, "to"; trĭbŭo, "to give"] *To give*, or *assign*, *to*.—Pass.: **at-trĭbŭor,** trĭbūtus sum, trĭbŭi.

attŭli, perf. ind. of affero.

auc-tor, tōris, m. [for aug-tor; fr. aug-eo, "to produce"] ("One who produces" some-thing; hence) **1.** *An author, writer*.—**2.** *An instigator, abet-ter*, etc.—**3.** *A reporter, inform-ant*;—at ch. 48, auctore hoste is the Abl. abs. [§ 125, *a*].

auctōr-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [auc-tor, "a producer"] ("The quality, *etc.*, of the *auctor*"; hence, "a producing" of a thing; hence) *Weight* of character, *influence, authority*;—at chapters 6, 54, magnæ auctoritatis is Gen. of quality [§ 128].

audācissĭme ; see audacter.

audac-ter, adv. [audax, aud-ăc-is, "bold"] *Boldly*. ☞ (Comp.: audăc-ĭus); Sup.: aud-ac-issĭme.

audĕo, ausus sum, audēre, 2. v. semi-dep. *To dare*, or *venture*, to do something.

audĭens, ntis: **1.** P. pres. of audio. — **2.** Pa.: With Dat. [§ 106, (4)] *Obedient to*.

audiĕrim, perf. subj. of audio.

aud-ĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. v. a. ("To give ear to"; hence) **1.** *To hear*;—at ch. 1, with Ob-jective clause [§ 156, (3)].—**2.** *To listen to*.—Pass.: **aud-ĭor,** ītus sum, īri [akin to αὖς (=οὖς), αὐτ-ός, "ear"].

augĕo, auxi, auctum, augēre, 2. v. a. *To increase, augment*.—Pass.: **augĕor,** auctus sum, augēri [akin to αὐξάνω].

Aurunculeius, ĭi, m. *Aur-unculeius*; a Roman name: see Cotta.

ausus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of audeo.

aut, conj. *Or*: aut . . . aut, *either . . . or*.

aut-em, conj.: **1.** *But, on the other hand*.—**2.** *Besides, further, moreover* [akin to αὐτ-άρ].

auxĭl-ĭum, ĭi, n. [probably obsolete auxil-is] (= aug-silis), "increasing," fr. aug-eo, "to in-crease"] ("The quality, *or* state, of the *auxĭlis*"; hence) **1.** *Help, aid, assistance*. — **2.** Plur.: *Aux-iliary forces, auxiliaries*.

ā-verto, verti, versum, vert-ĕre, 3. v. a. [ā, "away"; verto, "to turn"] **1.** *To turn away*.—**2.** *To turn aside, divert*.—Pass.: **a-vertor,** versus sum, verti.

baltĕus, ĕi, m. *A baldric*, or *shoulder-belt*, for carrying a sword.

Balventĭus, ĭi, m. *Balven-tius* (*Titus*); a brave and influ-ential Roman officer in Cæsar's army.

1. **barbăr-us,** a, um, adj. *Barbarian, foreign*.—As Subst.: **barbărus,** i, m. *A barbarian* [βάρβαρος].

2. **barbărus,** i; see 1. bar-barus.

Belgæ, ārum, m. plur. *The Belgæ* or *Belgians*; a warlike people of German and Celtic origin, inhabiting the north of Gaul.—Hence, **Belgĭum,** ĭi, n. *The country of the Belgæ, Bel-gium*.

Belgĭum, ĭi; see Belgæ.

Bellovăci, ōrum, m. plur.: **1.** *The Bellovaci*; a people of Gallia Belgica. — **2.** *The country of the Bellovaci*.

b-ellum, elli, n. [old form dŭ-ellum; fr. dŭ-o, "two"] ("A contest, *etc.*, between two part-ies"; hence) *War, warfare*: — bellum inferre, *to make war*; with Dat., *to make war upon*.

bĕn-ĕ, adv. [obsol. bĕn-us= bŏn-us, "good"] ("After the manner of the *benus*"; hence)

1. *In a good way* or *manner; well.*—**2.** *Favourably, successfully.*

bĕnĕ-fĭc-ĭum, ĭi, n. [for bene-fac-ium; fr. bene, "well"; fac-io, "to do"] ("A doing good *or* well"; hence) *Kindness, favour, service, benefit.*

bĕnĕvŏlent-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [bĕnĕvŏlens, bĕnĕvŏlent-is, "wishing well"] ("The condition, *etc.*, of the *benevolens*"; hence) *Friendliness, friendship, good-will.*

Bibroci, ōrum, m. plur. *The Bibroci;* a people of Britain.

bidu-um, i, n. [bĭdŭ-us (for bĭ-dĭ-vus, fr. bĭ (=bis), "twice"; dĭ-es, "a day"), "pertaining to two days"] *A space,* or *period, of two days; two days.*

bĭpartīt-o, adv. [bĭpartīt-us, "divided into two parts"] *In two parts* or *divisions.*

bis, adv. [for duis, fr. duo, "two"] *Twice.*

bŏnus, a, um, adj. *Good,* of its kind, *excellent.*—As Subst.: **bŏn-a,** ōrum, n. plur.: *Goods, property, possession.* ☞ Comp.: mĕlĭor; Sup.: optĭmus.

brĕvĭor, us; see brevis.

brĕvis, e, adj. *Short.* ☞ Comp.: brĕv-ĭor [akin to Gr. βραχύς, "short"].

Brĭtanni, ōrum, m. plur. *The Britons.*—Hence: **a. Brĭt-ann-ĭa,** ĭæ, f. *The country of the* Britanni; *Britain.*—**b. Brĭtann-ĭcus,** ĭca, ĭcum, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the* Britanni; *Britannic, British.*

Brĭtannĭa, æ, **Brĭtann-ĭcus,** a, um; see Britanni.

brū-ma, mæ, f. [for brev-ma; fr. brĕv-ĭo, "to shorten"] ("That which is shortened"; hence) **1.** *The shortest day in the year, the winter-solstice.*—**2.** *Winter-time, winter.*

C. abbreviation of Caius, *etc.*

cădo, cĕcĭdi, cāsum, cădĕre, 3. v. n.: **1.** *To fall, fall down.*—**2.** *To fall dead, die* [akin to Sans. root ÇAD, "to fall"].

cæd-es, is, f. [cæd-o, "to slay"] *A killing* or *slaying; slaughter.*

cærŭlĕus, a, um, adj. *Deep blue;* ch. 14.

Cæsar, ăris, m. ("Hairy One") *Cæsar;* a cognomen in the Julian family at Rome; esp. Caius Julius, the conqueror of Britain, afterwards the first Roman emperor, assassinated by Brutus and Cassius [akin to Sans. *keça,* "hair"].

cæs-pe-s, pĭtis, m. [prob. for cæd-pet-s; fr. cæd-o, "to cut"; pĕt-o, "to seek"] ("The thing sought for being cut"; hence) *A turf, sod.*

Caius, i, m. *Caius;* a Roman name; abbreviated C.

călămĭtas, ātis, f. *Misfortune, injury, mishap, disaster, calamity.*

campus, i, m. *An even place, a plain, a field* [prob. akin to Gr. κῆπος, "a garden"].

Cantĭum, ĭi, n. *Cantium* (now "Kent"); a district of Britain.

căp-illus, illi, m. ("The thing pertaining to the head"; hence) *The hair;*—at ch. 14, capillo promisso is the Abl. of quality [§ 115] [of same affinity as caput; see caput].

căpĭo, cēpi, captum, căpĕre, 3. v. a.: **1.** *To take,* in the widest sense of the word.—**2.** Of arms: *To take up.*—**3.** Of a place: **a.** *To reach, arrive at,* esp. by ship.—**b.** *To choose, select;* ch. 9.—**4.** *To take by force of arms, seize,* etc.—**5.** Of persons: *To take* in battle, *to make prisoner.*—**6.** Of a plan, *etc.*: *To form, to adopt.*—Pass.: **capĭor,** captus sum, căpi.

cap-tīvus, tīvi, m. [căp-ĭo,

"to take in war"] ("One taken in war"; hence) *A prisoner, captive.*

captūrus, a, um, P. fut. of capio.

1. **captus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of căpĭo.

2. **cap-tus**, tus, m. [căp-ĭo, "to take with the mind, to comprehend"] ("A taking with the mind," *etc.*; hence) *Notion, view*, etc.

căp-ut, ĭtis, n.: **1.** *The head.* —**2.** *A person, a man*, etc.—**3.** Of rivers: *The mouth, embouchure* [akin to Sans. *kap-âla*, Gr. κεφ-αλή].

cārissĭmus, a, um; see carus.

Carnūtes, um, m. plur. *The Carnutes;* a people of Gaul, on both sides of the Liger (Loire). Their chief town was Autricum (now Chartres).

căr-o, nis, f. *Flesh* [akin to Gr. κρέας].

cā-rus, ra, rum, adj.: **1.** *Beloved, dear.*—**2.** *Precious, valuable*, etc. [for cam-rus; akin to Sans. root KAM, "to love"].

Carvīlĭus, ĭi, m. *Carvilius;* one of the four kings of Cantium; ch. 22; see Cantium.

cā-sa, sæ, f. ("The covering thing"; hence) *A hut, cottage, cabin, shed* [for skad-sa; fr. Sans. root SKAD; see castra].

Cassi, ōrum, m. plur. *The Cassi;* a British people on the north bank of the Tamesis (Thames), who submitted to Cæsar; ch. 21.

Cassĭus, ĭi, m. *Cassius;* the name of a Roman family of distinction; esp. Caius Cassius Longinus, slain during his consulship in a war with the Helvetii. —Hence, **Cassĭ-ānus**, āna, ānum, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Cassius; Cassian:* — Cassianum bellum, *the Cassian war;* i.e. the war of Caius Cassius L… with the Helvetii.

Cassivelaunus, i, m… *sivelaunus;* king of the … see Cassi.

castel-lum, li, n. di… caster-lum; fr. castrum, c… i] *A small fort; a castle, fortress, stronghold.*

castra, ōrum, n. plur. … or *encampment*, as con… several soldiers' tents … [prob. for skad-trum; … Sans. root SKAD, "to cov…

cā-sus, sūs, m. [for c… fr. cad-o, "to fall"] **1.** *A … down, a fall.*—**2.** *Event, … chance, issue.*—**3.** *A mis… mishap, calamity.*

cătēna, æ, f. *A chain…*

Cativolcus, i, m. *Ca…* a chieftain of the Eburon…

causa, æ, f.: **1.** *A… reason:*—non sine causā, *… out cause*, i.e. *designedly.*– verbial Abl.: With Gen. und in di: *For the sake, … pose, of; on account of.*

caut-e, adv. [caut-us, … ious"] *Cautiously, with ca…*

Cavarīnus, i, m. *Ca…* made king of the Sen… Cæsar. His people, fai… their endeavour to kill … pelled him from his ki… ch. 54.

cēdens, ntis, P. pres. … —at ch. 16 supply eos, *or* with cedentes, and nostr… cedentibus.

cēd-o, cessi, cessum, 3. v. n.: **1.** *To go, go al… To go away from; to ret… part, withdraw* [Gr. ro… whence χάζομαι (i.e. χάδ- "to retire"].

cĕlĕr-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. "quick"] ("The qualit… celer"; hence) *Swiftnes… quickness, celerity.*

cĕlĕr-ĭter, adv. [id.]

rapidly. ☞ Comp.: cĕlĕr-ĭus; Sup.: cĕler-rĭme.

cĕlĕrĭus, cĕlerrĭme; see celeriter.

Cenimagni, ōrum, m. plur. *The Cenimagni* (otherwise called *Iceni*); a British people, whose chief town was Venta (now Caster, near Norwich).

Centrŏnes, um, m. plur. *The Centrones*; a people of Gaul.

centum, num. adj. indecl. *A hundred* [akin to Sans *çatan*; Gr. ἑκατον].

centŭrĭ-o, ōnis, m. [centŭrĭ-a, "a century" or division of troops in the Roman armies"] ("One having—*i.e.* commanding —a *centuria*") *A centurion*.

certā-men, mĭnis, n. [cert(a)-o, "to contend"] ("That which contends"; hence) *A contest*.

cert-e, adv. [cert-us] *Surely, assuredly*:— certius cognoscere de, *to get surer*, or *more reliable, information about*; ch. 52. ☞ Comp.: cert-ĭus.

certĭor, us; see certus.

certĭus; see certe.

cer-tus, ta, tum, adj. [fr. CER-, root of cer-no, "to decide"] ("Decided"; hence) 1.: a. *Sure, certain*.—Phrase: b. Certiorem facere, (*to make very sure*, i.e.) *to inform*;—certior fieri, (*to be made very sure* or *certain*, i.e.) *to be informed*;—certior factus, (*made very sure*, i.e.) *having been informed*.—2. *Appointed, fixed, definite, certain*. (☞ Comp.: cert-ĭor; Sup.: cert-issĭmus.)

cessĕram, pluperf. ind. of cedo.

ces-so, săvi, sătum, săre, 1. v. n. [for ced-so; fr. ced-o, "to retire, withdraw"] ("To retire or withdraw much"; hence) *To be remiss; to tarry, delay, loiter*.

c-ētĕri, ētĕræ, ētĕra, adj. plur. (rare in sing.) *The other, the rest; the remaining, remainder of*.—As Subst.: **cētĕri**, ōrum, m. plur. *The rest*.

Cĭcĕr-o, ōnis, m. [cĭcer, "chick-pea"] ("One having a *cicer*") *Cicero* (*Quintius Tullius*), one of Cæsar's lieutenants in Gaul, and brother of the celebrated orator and statesman, Marcus Tullius Cicero. The name is said to have originated from one of the family having had a small tumour, of the size of a *cicer*, on his nose.

Cingĕtŏrix, ĭgis, m. *Cingetorix*: 1. A Gaul, rival of Indutiomarus; ch. 3.—2. One of the four kings of Cantium; ch. 22; see Cantium.

cingo, cinxi, cinctum, cingĕre, 3. v. a. Of places as Objects: *To surround, encircle, inclose*.

circ-ĭter, adv. [circ-us, "a circle"] With words denoting time or number: *About, near, nearly*.

1. **circuĭtus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of circŭĕo; see circumeo.

2. **circŭĭ-tus**, tūs, m. [circŭĕo, "to go around," through true root CIRCUI] ("A going around"; hence) *A circuit, circumference*.

circum, prep. gov. acc. [prob. adverbial acc. of circus, "a ring"] ("In a ring"; hence, 1. *Around, round about, all round*.—2. *Near, in the neighbourhood*.

circum-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, cīdĕre, 3. v. a. [for circum-cædo; fr. circum, "round"; cædo, "to cut"] *To cut round*.

circum-eo (circŭ-), īvi or ĭi, ĭtum, īre, v. a. [circum, "around"; ĕo, "to go"] *To go around*.—Pass.: **circum-eor (circu-)**, itus sum, īri.

circummissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of circummitto.

circum-mitto, misi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a. [circum, "around"; mitto, "to send"] *To*

send around.—Pass.: **cir-cum-mittor,** missus sum, mitti.

circum-sisto, stĕti, no sup., sistĕre, 3. v. a. [circum, "around"; sisto, "to stand"] *To stand around, surround, encircle.*

circum-spĭcĭo, spexi, spectum, spĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for circum-spĕcĭo; fr. circum, "around"; spĕcĭo, "to look"] *To look around upon.*

circum-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, vĕnīre, 4. v. a. [circum, "around"; vĕnĭo, "to come"] ("To come around"; hence) With accessory notion of hostility: *To surround, beset.*—Pass.: **circum-vĕnĭor,** ventus sum, vĕnīri.

circumventus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of circumvenĭo.

cĭ-ter, tra, trum, adj. [for cis-ter; fr. cis, "on this side"] *On this side, hither.* ☞ Comp.: cĭtĕr-ĭor; (Sup.: cĭtĭmus).

cĭtĕrĭor, us; see citer.

cĭt-ra, prep. gov. acc. [cĭter, citr-i, "on this side"] *On this side of.*

cīvis, is, comm. gen. ("A dweller"; hence) *A citizen,* as a dweller in a city [akin to Sans. root KSHI, "to dwell"].

cīv-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [civ-is, "a citizen"] ("The condition of a *civis*"; hence, "citizenship"; hence) *A state, commonwealth;*—at ch. 7 civitatis is Gen. dependent on esse [§ 127].

clam, adv. *Secretly, privately, by stealth* [akin to καλ-ύπτω, "to cover"; cēl-o, "to hide"].

clāmĭtans, ntis, P. pres. of clamito.

clām-ĭto, ĭtāvi, ĭtātum, ĭtāre, 1. v. n. *and* a. intens. [clām-o, "to cry out"] 1. Neut.: *To cry out violently* or *aloud.*—2. Act.: *To vociferate loudly* or *bawl out* something.

clāmor, ōris, m. [clām-o, "to cry out"] *Outcry, clamour.*

clārĭor, us; see clarus.

clā-rus, ra, rum, adj. [akin to clŭ-ĕo, "to hear"] ("Heard"; hence) 1. Of sounds: *Clear, loud, distinct.*—2. *Celebrated, renowned, illustrious, famous.* ☞ Comp.: clār-ĭor; Sup.: clār-issĭmus.

classis, is, f. Of persons summoned for sea service: *A fleet* comprising the ships as well as the men serving in them [κλᾶσις = κλῆσις, "a calling"].

Claudĭus, ĭi, m. *Claudius* (*Appius*); a Roman consul, the colleague of Lucius Domitius.

clĭ-ens, entis, comm. gen. [for clu-ens, which is also found; fr. clŭ-ĕo, "to hear"] ("The hearing one"; hence, "a client" in Rome; of foreign nations) *A dependant, adherent.*

Cneĭus, ĭi, m. *Cneius*; a Roman name.

1. **cŏactus,** a, um, P. perf. pass. of cōgo.

2. **cŏac-tus,** tūs, m. [for coag-tus; fr. cŏăg-o, uncontracted form of cōgo, "to compel"] ("A compelling"; hence) *Compulsion, constraint.*

cœp-i (pres. cœpĭo, *etc.*, ante-classical), isse, v. def. a. *and* n. [contr. fr. co-ap-ĭo; fr. co (= cum) in "intensive" force; ăp-ĭo, to lay hold of] *I,* etc., *began* or *have begun.*

cŏercendus, a, um, Gerundive of coerceo;—at ch. 7, supply esse with coercendum.

cŏ-ercĕo, ercŭi, ercĭtum, ercĕre, 2. v. a. [for co-arcĕo; fr. co (= cum), in "intensive" force; arcĕo, "to enclose"] ("To enclose wholly"; hence) *To restrain, check,* etc.—Pass.: **cŏ-ercĕor,** ercĭtus sum, ercēri.

cōg-ĭto, ĭtāvi, ĭtātum, ĭtāre, 1. v. a. [contr. fr. cŏ-ăgĭto; fr. co (= cum), in "augmentative"

force; ăgĭto, "to revolve," *etc.*, in the mind] **1.** *To revolve thoroughly; to weigh* or *ponder well; to think.*—**2.** *To plan, purpose, meditate.*

cognĭtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of cognosco;—for cognitum est see cognosco.

co-gnosco, gnōvi, gnĭtum, gnoscĕre, 3. v. a. [co (=cum), in "augmentative" force; gnosco (=nosco)," to become acquainted with"] ("To become acquainted with on all sides"; hence) **1.**: **a.** *To become thoroughly acquainted with, learn, ascertain.*—**b.** Impers. Pass.: **cognoscitur**, *It is ascertained, information is obtained.* —**2.** In perf. tenses: *To have knowledge of, to know*;—at ch. 6 with Objective clause (eum (esse) cupidum); so, also, elsewhere.—**3.** Impers. Pass.: **cognitum est**, (*It was known*, i.e.) *information came*;—or with Dat. of person (ei) understood, (*it was known by him*, i.e.) *he obtained information, he was informed*; ch. 8.—Pass.: **co-gnoscor**, gnĭtus sum, gnosci.

cognōvĕram, pluperf. ind. of cognosco.

cōgo, cŏēgi, cŏactum, cōgĕre, 3. v. a. [contracted fr. co-ăgo; fr. co (=cum), "together"; ăgo, "to drive," *etc.*] ("To drive together"; hence) **1.** *To bring together, collect, assemble*;—at ch. 55 cogere is the Historic Inf. [§ 140, 2].—**2.** *To compel, force.*—Pass.: **cōgor**, cŏactus sum, cōgi.

cŏhors, tis, f. ("An inclosed place"; hence, "a multitude inclosed," *etc.*, in a place; hence) *A cohort;* the tenth part of a Roman legion.

cŏhortandi, Gerund in di fr. cohortor.

cŏhortandus, a, um, Gerundive of cohortor.

cŏhortans, ntis, P. pres. of cohortor.

cŏhortātus, a, um, P. perf. of cŏhortor.

cŏ-hortor, hortātus sum, hortāri, 1. v. dep. [co (=cum), in "strengthening" force; hortor, "to exhort"] *To exhort; to encourage, animate.*

collaudātus, a, um, P. perf pass. of collaudo.

col-laudo, laudāvi, laudātum, laudāre, 1. v. a. [for con-laudo; fr. con, in "augmentative" force; laudo, "to praise"] *To extol*, or *commend, very much; to praise highly.* — Pass.: **col-laudor**, laudātus sum, laudāri.

collĭgendus, a, um, Gerundive of colligo;—at ch. 17, in sui colligendi, sui is the Gen. of the reflexive pron.

col-lĭgo, lēgi, lectum, lĭgĕre, 3. v. a. [for con-lĕgo; fr. con (=cum), "together"; lego, "to gather"] **1.** *To gather together, assemble, collect.*—**2.** With Personal pron. in reflexive force: Of troops: *To collect* or *mass together; to form in a body*; ch. 17. —Pass.: **col-lĭgor**, lectus sum, lĭgi.

collis, is, m. *A hill* [akin to κολώνη].

collŏcātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of colloco.

col-lŏco, lŏcāvi, lŏcātum, lŏcāre, 1. v. a. [for con-lŏco; fr. con (= cum), in "intensive" force; lŏco, "to place"] *To put, place*, or *station* any where. — Pass.: **col-lŏcor**, lŏcātus sum, lŏcāri.

colloquendi, Gerund in di from colloquor.

collŏquĭ-ŭm, ĭi, n. [collŏquor, "to confer with"] ("A conferring with"; hence) *A conference.*

col-lŏquor, lŏquūtus sum, lŏqui, 3. v. dep. [for con-lŏquor;

fr. con (= cum), "together"; lŏquor, "to talk"] *To talk together* or *with* a person; *to hold a conference, confer with*, etc.

cŏlo, cŏlŭi, cultum, cŏlĕre, 3. v. a. ("To dwell in, inhabit"; hence) Of the soil: *To work, till, cultivate* [akin to Sans. root KSHI, "to dwell"].

cŏlor, ōris, m. *Colour*.

cōmĭnus; see **comminus**.

commĕā-tus, tūs, m. [commĕ(a)-o, "to go to and fro"] ("A going to and fro"; hence) *A transporting across, a convoy*, etc.

com-mĕmŏro, mĕmŏrāvi, mĕmŏrātum, mĕmŏrāre, 1. v. a. [com(=cum), in "augmentative" force; mĕmŏro, "to mention"] *To make mention of, recount, relate*.

com-mĭnus (cō-), adv. [com (= cum), "together"; mănus, "hand"] ("Hands together"; hence) *Hand to hand, in close fight* or *contest*.

com-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a. [com (=cum), "together"; mitto, "to cause to go"] ("To cause to go together"; hence) 1. Of battle: *To engage in, join, commence*. — 2. With Dat. [§ 106, (3)]: *To trust, intrust*. — 3. *To do, commit* any thing wrong, *etc*. — Pass.: **committor**, missus sum, mitti.

Commĭus, ĭi, m. *Commius*; a chieftain of the Atrebates, sent to Cæsar by Ambiorix to treat of a surrender; ch. 22.

commŏd-e, adv. [commŏd-us, "convenient"] *Conveniently*. ☞ (Comp.: commŏd-ĭus); Sup.: commŏd-issĭme.

commodissĭme; see commode.

commŏdissĭmus. a, um; see commodus.

commŏd-um, i, n. [commŏd-us, "advantageous"] ("An advantageous thing"; hence) *An advantage; interest*, etc.;—at ch. 8 commodi must be supposed to depend on causā to be supplied. In one edition, indeed, causā is found in the text. This use of the Gen. of subst. is scarcely, perhaps, to be found elsewhere in a prose writer; although the Gen. in connection with a Gerundive occurs in later authors than Cæsar.

com-mŏd-us, a, um, adj. [com (=cum), "with"; mod-us, "a measure"] ("Having a measure with" something else; hence) 1. *Convenient, suitable*.—2. *Advantageous, beneficial*;—at ch. 11 commodissimum is predicated of the clause omnes . . . conjungi [§ 156, (3)]. ☞ (Comp.: commŏd-ĭor); Sup.: commŏd-issĭmus.

commŏrātus, a, um, P. perf. of commoror.

com-mŏror, mŏrātus sum, mŏrāri, 1. v. dep. [com (=cum), in "strengthening force"; mŏror, "to delay"] *To delay, stop, tarry, linger*;—at ch. 7 folld. by Acc. of Duration of Time [§ 102, (1)].

commūn-ĭco, ĭcāvi, ĭcātum, ĭcāre, 1. v. a. [commūn-is, "common"] ("To do, *or* have, in common" with another; hence) *To communicate, impart*;—at ch. 36 folld. by clause as Object, while the person to whom the communication is made is put in the Abl. with cum.—Pass.: **commūn-ĭcor**, ĭcātus sum, ĭcāri.

com-mūnĭo, mūnīvi *or* mūnĭi, mūnītum, mūnīre, 4. v. a. [com (=cum), in "intensive" force; mūnio, "to fortify"] *To fortify strongly* or *on all sides*.

com-mūnis, mūne, adj. [com (= cum), "together"; munis, "serving"] ("Serving together"; hence) *Common*.

commūtā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f.

[commut(a)-o, "to change entirely"] *A changing entirely; change, alteration.*

compărātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of comparo.

com-păro, părāvi, părātum, părāre, 1. v. a. [com (=cum), "together"; păro, "to bring *or* put"] ("To bring, *or* put, together"; hence) 1. *To make* or *get ready, prepare.*—2. *To acquire, obtain, get,* etc.—Pass.: **com-păror**, părātus sum, părāri.

com-pello, pŭli, pulsum, pellĕre, 3. v. a. [com (=cum); pello, "to drive"] 1. [cum, "together"] a. Of cattle: *To drive together* or *in a body.*—b. Of persons: *To assemble, collect, gather together;*—at ch. 19 compellebat is used in both the foregoing meanings in the same clause.—2. [cum, in "augmentative" force] *To compel, force.*—Pass.: **com-pellor**, pulsus sum, pelli.

com-pĕr-ĭo, i, tum, īre, 4. v. a. [com (=cum), in "augmentative" force; root PER, akin to per-ior, "to pass through"] ("To go, *or* pass, through" a thing; hence) *To find out accurately; to ascertain, discover, learn.*

com-plĕo, plēvi, plētum, plēre, 2. v. a. [com (=cum), in "augmentative" force; plĕo, "to fill"] *To fill completely* or *entirely; to fill up;*—sometimes with Abl. [§ 119, *b*].—Pass.: **com-plĕor**, plētus sum, plēri.

com-plūres, plūra (and, sometimes, plūrĭa), adj. [com (=cum), in "augmentative" force; plūres, "very many"] *Very many, several.*—As Subst.: m. *Very many,* or *several, persons.*

com-porto, portāvi, portātum, portāre, 1. v. a. [com (=cum), "together"; porto, "to carry"] *To carry,* or *bring, together; to convey, collect.*—Pass.: **com-portor**, portātus sum portāri.

com-prĕhendo, prĕhendi, prĕhensum, prĕhendĕre, 3. v. a. [com (=cum), in "augmentative" force; prĕhendo, "to lay hold of"] 1. *To take,* or *lay hold of; to catch:*—ignem comprehendere, *to take,* or *catch, fire;* ch. 43.—2. *To seize,* etc.—Pass.: **com-prĕhendor**, prĕhensus sum, prĕhendi.

comprĕhensus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of comprehendo.

com-prŏbo, prŏbāvi, prŏbātum, prŏbāre, 1. v. a. [com (=cum), in "intensive" force; probo, "to approve of"] *To approve thoroughly of* something.

compŭlĕrim, perf. subj. of compello.

cōnans, ntis, P. pres. of conor.

cōnātus, a, um, P. perf. of conor.

1. **con-cĭdo**, cĭdi, no sup., cĭdĕre, 3. v. n. [for con-cădo; fr. con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; cădo, "to fall"] ("To fall utterly"; hence) *To fall,* or *tumble, down.*

2. **con-cīdo**, cīdi, cīsum, cīdĕre, 3. v. a. [for con-cædo; fr. con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; cædo, "to cut"] ("To cut wholly"; hence) *To cut up, slay, kill, destroy,* etc.

concĭlĭ-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [concĭlĭ-um, "union"] ("To bring into a *concilium*"; hence, "to unite, connect"; hence) *To make friendly, reconcile,* etc.

con-cĭl-ĭum, ĭi, n. [for con-căl-ĭum; fr. con (=cum), "together"; căl-o, "to call"] ("A calling together"; hence) *A meeting, assembly, council.*

concĭ-o, ōnis, f. [concĭ-o *or* concĭ-ĕo, "to collect together, assemble"] ("A collecting to-

gether, assembling"; hence) *An assembly, meeting.*

concĭtātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of concito.

conci-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. [conci-eo, "to rouse"] 1. *To rouse greatly.*—2. *To rouse, urge, impel* to any act or feeling; *to move strongly; to instigate.*—3. *To excite, occasion, cause, produce.*—Pass.: **conci-tor**, tātus sum, tāri.

con-clāmo, clāmāvi, clāmātum, clāmāre, 1. v. a. [con (=cum), in "intensive" force; clāmo, "to cry out"] *To cry out aloud; to exclaim, shout out.*

con-curro, curri (rarely cŭcurri), cursum, currĕre, 3. v. n. [con (=cum), "together"; curro, "to run"] 1. *To run together* or *in a body.*—2. *To flock in crowds,* etc.

con-curso, no perf. nor sup., cursāre, 1. v. n. [con (=cum), in "intensive" force; curso, "to run hither and thither"] 1. *To keep running hither and thither* or *to and fro;*—at ch. 33 concursare is the Historic Inf. [§ 140, 2].—2. Impers. Pass.: **con-cursāri**, *To be kept running hither and thither;* at ch. 50 supply ab eis, *that they should keep running hither and thither,* etc.

concur-sus, sūs, m. [for concurr-sus; fr. concurr-o, "to run together"] 1. *A running together; a concourse, assemblage* of persons. —2. *An onset, attack.* — 3. Of vessels: *A collision.*

cond-ĭtĭo, ĭtĭonis, f. [cond-o, "to put together"] ("A putting together"; hence) 1. *State,* or *condition,* of a person. — 2. *An agreement, terms, conditions.*

con-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), "together"; dūco, "to lead"] ("To lead together"; hence) 1. *To assemble, collect.*—2. *To hire.* — Pass.: **con-dūcor**, ductus sum, dūci.

conductus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of conduco.

confectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of conficio.

confertissĭmus, a, um; see confertus.

confer-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for conferc-tus; fr. conferc-io, "to cram, *or* press close, together"] ("Crammed, *or* pressed close, together"; hence) *Crowded together, in a close body.* ☞ (Comp.: confert-ĭor); Sup.: confert-issĭmus.

confes-tim, adv. [for confer-tim; fr. confĕr-o, "to bear" in haste] ("By bearing" in haste; hence) *Forthwith, at once, immediately.*

con-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, fĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for conf-făcĭo; fr. con, in "augmentative" force; facio, "to make"] ("To make thoroughly"; hence) 1. *To execute, effect, complete, accomplish.* — 2. *To weaken, wear out,* etc.—3. *To kill, destroy,* etc. — Pass.: **con-fĭcĭor**, fectus sum, fĭci.

con-fīdo, fisus sum, fīdĕre, 3. v. a. *and* n. semi-dep. [con (=cum), in "intensive" force; fīdo, "to trust"] With Objective clause: 1. Act.: *To be persuaded,* or *confident, that;* ch. 27, *etc.*— 2. Neut.: *To rely upon, be assured of,* etc.:—with Dat. [§ 106, (3)], ch. 17.

con-fīn-ĭum, ĭi, n. [con (=cum), "with"; fīn-ĭo, "to end"] ("An ending" at the same spot "with" something else; hence) *A border, boundary, confine.*

con-firm-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; firm-us, "strong"] ("To make very strong"; hence) 1. *To encourage, animate,* etc.—2. Of an opinion,

etc.: *To strengthen*, *confirm*.—**3.** *To maintain*, *affirm*, *assert*; *to assure* one;—at ch. 8 with Objective clause [§ 156, (3)].—Pass.: **con-firm-or**, ātus sum, āri.

confīsus, a, um, P. perf. of confīdo.

con-fĭtĕor, fessus sum, fĭtēri, **2.** v. dep. [for con-fateor; fr. con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; fateor, "to own"] *To own*, *confess*, *allow*, *acknowledge*.

con-flāgro, flāgrāvi, flāgrātum, flāgrāre, 1. v. a. [con (=cum), in "strengthening" force; flagro, "to burn"] *To burn*, *blaze*, *be on fire*.

conflictātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of conflicto.

conflic-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. intens. [for conflig-to; fr. conflīg-o, "to dash together"] ("To dash violently together"; hence) Pass.: *To be severely harassed*, *tried*, or *distressed*.

con-flīgo, flixi, flictum, flīgĕre, 3. v. n. [con (=cum), "together"; flīgo, "to dash"] ("To dash together"; hence) *To come*, or *enter*, *into conflict*; *to engage*, *contend*.

conjectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of conjĭcĭo.

con-jĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, jĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for con-jăcĭo; fr. con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; jăcĭo, "to cast"] **1.** Of weapons: *To hurl*, *thow*, *cast*.—**2.** Of persons, with in fugam: *To rout and put to flight*.—Pass.: **con-jĭcĭor**, jectus sum, jĭci.

conjunctus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of conjungo.

con-jungo, junxi, junctum, jungĕre, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), "together"; jungo, "to join"] *To join together*, *unite*.—Pass.: **con-jungor**, junctus sum, jungi.

conjūrā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [conjur(a)-o, "to swear together"; hence, "to conspire, plot"] *A conspiracy*, *plot*.

cōnor, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. *To endeavour*, *attempt*.

con-scendo, scendi, scensum, scendĕre, 3. v. a. [for con-scando; fr. con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; scando, "to mount"] *To mount*, *ascend*.

conscĭent-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [consciens, conscient-is, "being conscious"] *Consciousness*.

con-scrībo, scripsi, scriptum, scrībĕre, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), "together"; scrībo] ("To write together"; hence) **1.** Of a letter: *To write throughout* or *wholly*.—**2.** Of soldiers, *etc.*: *To enrol*, *enlist*, *levy*.—Pass.: **con-scrībor**, scriptus sum, scrībi.

conscriptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of conscribo.

con-sector, sectātus sum, sectāri, 1. v. dep. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; sector, "to follow after"] *To follow after* or *pursue vigorously*, etc.

con-sentĭo, sensi, sensum, sentīre, 4. v. n. [con (=cum), "with"; sentio, "to think"] ("To think with" another *or* others; hence) In a bad sense: *To plot together*, *combine*, *conspire*.

con-sĕquor, sĕquūtus sum, sĕqui, 3. v. dep. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; sĕquor, "to follow"] **1.** In time: *To follow*, *come after* or *on*:—tranquillitate consequutā, *a calm having followed*, ch. 23; Abl. Abs. [§ 125].—**2.** In a hostile sense: *To pursue*.

consĕquūtus, a, um, P. perf. of consequor.

con-sīdo, sēdi, sessum, sīdĕre, 3. v. n. [con (=cum), "together"; sīdo, "to sit down"] ("To sit down together"; hence) **1.** Of troops, *etc.*: *To take one's station*; *to encamp*.—**2.** *To take up an abode*, *to settle*.

consĭlĭum, ĭi, n.: 1. *A plan, purpose, design.* — 2. *Counsel, measures*, etc.—3. *An assembly; a council* of war.

con-sĭmĭlis, sĭmĭle, adj. [con (= cum), denoting "completeness"; similis, "like"] *Quite*, or *altogether, like; in all respects similar;*—at ch. 12 with Dat. [§ 106, (1)].

consistendi, Gerund in di fr. consisto.

con-sisto, stĭti, stĭtum, sistĕre, 3. v. n. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; sisto, "to set one's self," *i.e.* "to stand"] 1. *To take one's stand; to stand, stop, stand still:*—consistere in orbem, (*to go into a circle and stand in it*, i.e.) *to form and stand in a circle;* ch. 33. —2. Of troops, *etc.*: *To take up a position*, etc.; *to post* one's self, *etc.*; *to halt.*—3. *To remain, be,* or *stand, firm* in a purpose, *etc.*

consōlātus, a, um, P. perf. of consolor;—at ch. 4 est belongs to consolatus as well as to hortatus.

con-sōlor, sōlātus sum, sōlāri, 1. v. dep. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; sōlor, "to comfort"] *To comfort, to console.*

conspec-tus, tūs, m. [conspĭc-ĭo, "to see," through true root CONSPEC] ("A seeing"; hence) *Sight, view.*

conspexi, perf. ind. of conspicio.

conspexissem, pluperf. subj. of conspicio.

conspĭcātus, a, um, P. perf. of conspicor.

con-spĭcĭo, spexi, spectum, spĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for con-spĕcĭo; fr. con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; spĕcĭo, "to see"] *To see, behold, observe.* — Pass.: **con-spĭcĭor**, spectus sum, spĭci.

con-spĭc-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [for con-spĕc-or; fr. con (= cum), in "intensive" force; SPEC, root of spec-io, "to see"] *To see, behold, get a sight of, descry.*

con-stīpo, stīpāvi, stīpātum, stīpāre, 1. v. a. [con (=cum), "together"; stipo, "to press *or* crowd"] *To press,* or *crowd, together.*

constĭtissem, pluperf. subj. of consisto.

con-stĭtŭo, stĭtŭi, stĭtūtum, stĭtŭĕre, 3. v. a. [for con-statuo; fr. con (= cum); statŭo, "to place"] 1. [con, "together"] ("To place, *or* set, together"; hence) *To draw up* an army or fleet in order of battle.—2. [con, in "augmentative" force]: a. *To put, place, set, station.*—b. *To arrange, regulate, set in order*, etc. — c. *To fix, appoint*, etc. — d. With second Acc.: *To appoint* a person that which is denoted by the second Acc.—e. *To resolve, determine, decide*, etc. — Pass.: **con-stĭtŭor**, stĭtūtus sum, stĭtŭi.

constĭtūtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of constituo.

consuēram, pluperf. ind. of consuesco.

consuērunt, 3. pers. plur. perf. ind. of consuesco.

consŭē-sco, vi, tum, scĕre, 3. v. n. inch. [consŭĕ-o, "to be accustomed"] *To accustom one's self:*—in perf. tenses, *To have accustomed one's self*, i.e. *to be accustomed* or *wont.*

consuēssem, consuēvĕram, pluperf. subj. and ind. of consuesco.

consŭē-tūdo, tūdĭnis, f. [for consuet-tūdo; fr. consŭēt-us, "accustomed"] ("The state, *or* quality, of the *consuetus*"; hence) 1. *Custom, habit, use, usage.*—2. *Social intercourse, intimacy.*

consuēvi, perf. ind. of consuesco.

consul, ŭlis, m. *A consul;* one of the two chief magistrates of the Roman state, chosen annually after the expulsion of the kings :—Lucio Domitio, Appio Claudio, consulibus, Abl. abs. [§ 125, *b*], ch. 1.—N.B. Observe that the names of consuls, as above, frequently occur without a connecting particle.

consŭlendi, Gerund in di fr. consulo.

consŭlo, ŭi, tum, ĕre, 3. v. n.: **1.** *To take counsel, deliberate, consult.* — **2.** With Dat.: *To take counsel for; to take measures in behalf of, to provide for the advantage of.*

1. **consult-o**, adv. [consultus, "well-considered"] *With due*, or *full, consideration; deliberately, purposely, designedly.*

2. **consul-to**, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. n. intens. [consŭl-o, "to take counsel"] ("To take great counsel"; hence) *To deliberate*, or *consult, frequently* or *earnestly.*

consul-tum, ti, n. [consŭl-o, "to determine upon"] ("That which is determined upon"; hence) *A resolution, decree*:—Sĕnātūs consultum (or as one word senatusconsultum), *a decree of the senate.*

con-sūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, sūmĕre, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), in "intensive" force; sūmo, "to take"] ("To take wholly *or* completely"; hence, "to consume, devour"; hence) Of time: *To spend, pass.*—Pass.: **consūmor**, sumptus sum, sūmi.

consumptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of consumo.

con-surgo, surrexi, surrectum, surgĕre, 3. v. n. [con (= cum), "together"; surgo, "to rise"] **1.** *To rise together* or *in a body; to stand up.*—**2.** Impers. Pass.: **consurgitur**, ("*It is risen together*, i.e.) *They rise together*, etc.; — supply ab eis, ch. 31.

con-tăbŭl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [con (= cum), "together"; tăbŭl-a, "a board"] ("To board together"; hence) *To build, erect, construct,* of boards *or* planks.—Pass.: **con-tăbŭlor**, ātus sum, āri.

con-temno, tempsi, temptum, temnĕre, 3. v. a. [con (= cum), in "augmentative" force; temno, "to despise"] *To despise greatly; to disdain, contemn.* — Pass.: **con-temnor**, temptus sum, temni.

contem-ptio, ptĭonis, f. [for contemn-ptio; fr. contemn-o, "to despise"] *A despising, contempt, scorn.*

con-tendo, tendi, tentum, tendĕre, 3. v. n. *and* a. [con (= cum), in "augmentative" force; tendo] **1.** [tendo, "to stretch"] ("To stretch with all one's might; to strain"; hence) **a.**: (a) Neut.: *To make an effort* or *endeavour; to exert one's self, strive, endeavour.*—(b) Act.: *To strive eagerly after, exert one's self zealously for.* — **b.** Neut.: With notion of hostility: *To strive, contend, struggle,* etc.—**2.** Neut.: [tendo, "to bend one's way"] *To bend one's way,* or *proceed, eagerly,* etc.

conten-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [for contend-tĭo; fr. contend-o, "to contend"] **1.** *A contending, striving.*—**2.** *A contention, contest, conflict.*

1. **contĭnens**, ntis: **1.** P. pres. of contineo.—**2.** Pa.: *Continuous, constant, uninterrupted.*

2. **contĭnens**, ntis (Abl. equally common in *e* and *i*), f. [contĭnens, "connected, cohering"] ("The connected land";

hence) *The mainland, continent.*

con-tĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tentum, tĭnēre, 2. v. a. [for con (=cum), "together"; tĕnĕo, "to hold"] ("To hold together"; hence) **1.** *To hold back; to check, restrain.* —**2.** *To keep, retain,* etc.—**3.** *To confine* within some place or limits:—se continere, *to confine one's self,* etc.—**4.** Pass.: *To be comprised* or *contained.*—Pass.: **con-tĭnĕor,** tentus sum, tĭnēri.

contingens, ntis, P. pres. of contingo.

con-tingo, tĭgi, tactum, tingĕre, 3. v. a. *and* n. [for con-tango; fr. con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; tango, "to touch"] ("To touch on all sides"; hence) **1.** Act.: *To come in contact with* or *close up to.*—**2.** Neut.: *To happen, fall out, come to pass.*

contĭn-ŭus, ŭa, ŭum, adj. [contin-ĕo, "to hold together"] ("Holding together"; hence) Of time: *Successive, in succession; continuous.*

contra, adv. *and* prep.: **1.** Adv.: **a.** *Against, on the contrary, in opposition.* — **b.** *On the other hand.*—**2.** Prep. gov. Acc.: **a.** *Against.* — **b.** *Over against, opposite to.* — **c.** *In reply,* or *answer, to.*

con-trăho, traxi, tractum, trăhĕre, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), "together"; trăho, "to draw"] **1.** *To draw,* or *bring, together; to collect, assemble.*—**2.** *To reduce in size, contract,* etc.—Pass.: **con-trăhor,** tractus sum, trăhi.

contrōvers-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [controvers-us, "quarrelsome"] ("The state of the *controversus*"; hence) *Quarrel, dispute, controversy.*

contŭmēl-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [contŭmĕo, through obsol. adj. contŭmēl-us, "swelling greatly"] ("The quality of the *contumelus*"; hence) *Insult, affront, contumely.*

con-vallis, vallis, f. [con (= cum), "together"; vallis, "a valley"] *A valley enclosed on all sides.*

conveniendi, Gerund in di fr. convenio.

con-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, vĕnīre, 4. v. n. [con (=cum), "together"; vĕnĭo, "to come"] **1.** *To come,* or *meet, together; to collect, assemble.*—**2.** With in and Acc.: *To come to* a certain place and *assemble* in it; ch. 1.—**3.** *To be agreed upon.*

conventūrus, a, um, P. fut. of convenio;—at ch. 28 supply esse with conventura.

conven-tus, tūs, m. [convĕnĭo, "to come together"] ("A coming together"; hence) **1.** *An assembly, assemblage, meeting.*—**2.** *A judicial assembly, a court of justice.*

con-verto, verti, versum, vertĕre, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; verto, "to turn"] *To turn.*—Pass.: **con-vertor,** versus sum, verti.

convŏcātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of convoco.

con-vŏco, vŏcāvi, vŏcātum, vŏcāre, 1. v. a. [con (=cum), "together"; vŏco, "to call"] *To call together; to convene, convoke, assemble.* — Pass.: **con-vŏcor,** vŏcātus sum, vŏcāri.

cŏ-ŏrĭor, ortus sum, ŏrīri, 3. *and* 4. v. dep. [co (=cum), in "augmentative" force; orior, "to rise"] **1.** Of war: *To arise, break forth.*—**2.** Of wind, *etc.*: *To rise, spring up,* etc.

cŏortus, a, um, P. perf. of cŏŏrĭor.

cō-p-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [contr. fr. co-op-ia; fr. co (=cum), in "augmentative" force; ops, ŏp-is, "means," *etc.*] ("The thing per-

taining to *ops*"; hence) **1.** *Plenty, abundance;*—at ch. 42, nullā copiā is the Abl. Abs. [§ 125, *a*].—**2.** Plur.: **a.** *Forces, troops.*—**b.** *Resources, supplies.*

cō-r-am, adv. *and* prep. [contracted fr. co-or-am; fr. co (=cum), in "augmentative" force; os, ŏr-is, "the face"] ("In the face"; hence) **1.** Adv.: *In one's own person, personally.*—**2.** Prep. gov. abl.: *In the presence of, before the eyes of.*

corp-us, ŏris, n. ("That which is made *or* formed"; hence) *The body* [akin to Sans. root KLIP, "to make"].

Cōrus, i, m. *Corus,* i.e. *the north-west wind.*

Cotta, æ, m. *Cotta* (*Lucius Aurunculeius*); one of Cæsar's lieutenants in Gaul.

Crass-us, i, m. [crass-us, "thick"] *Crassus* (*Marcus*); a quæstor in Cæsar's army; ch. 24.

crăt-es, is, f. ("That which is tied"; hence) **1.** *Wicker-work, a hurdle.*—**2.** Plur.: *Fascines* [akin to Sans. root ÇRATH, "to tie"].

crē-ber, bra, brum, adj. [CRE, root of cre-sco, "to increase"] ("Made to increase"; hence) **1.** *Frequent, repeated.*—**2.** *Numerous, many,* etc.—**3.** With Abl.: *Furnished abundantly with, abounding in, thick with* [§ 119, *b*]. ☞ Comp.: crēbr-ĭor; Sup.: crēber-rimus.

crēberrĭmus, a, um, **crēbrĭor,** us; see creber.

crēdendus, a, um, Gerundive of credo.

cre-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3. v. n. *and* a.: **1.** Neut.: *To trust, believe.*—**2.** Act.: **a.** *To believe.* —**b.** *To suppose, think, imagine* [akin to Sans. prefix *çrat,* "faith"; do, "to put"].

crŭcĭā-tus, tūs, m. [cruci(a)-o, "to torture"] *Torture.*

cuidam, dat. sing. of quidam.

cujus, gen. sing. of qui; see qui.

1. **cujusque,** gen. sing. of quisque; ch. 54, line 1.

2. **cujusque**=cujus que; *i.e.* cujus, gen. sing. of qui; enclitic conj. que; ch. 54, line 8.

culp-a, æ, f. ["A deed, action"; hence, in a bad sense) *A crime, fault* [akin to Sans. root KLIP, "to make"].

cum, prep. gov. abl. *With;* —written after relative and personal pronouns; *e.g.* quibuscum, nobiscum, *etc.* [akin to Sans. *sam;* Gr. ξύν, σύν].

cŭpĭd-e, adv. [cupid-us, "eager"] **1.** *Eagerly, zealously, passionately.*—**2.** Comp.: *Too eagerly;* ch. 15. ☞ Comp.: cŭpĭd-ĭus; Sup.: cŭpĭd-issĭme.

cŭpĭdĭus, cŭpĭdissĭme; see cupide.

cŭp-ĭdus, ĭda, ĭdum, adj. [cŭpĭ-o, "to desire"] **1.** *Desirous, eager;*—at ch. 6 with Gen. [§ 132].—**2.** *Grasping, covetous.*

cūr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [cur-a, "care"] With Acc. and Gerundive: *To take care, order,* or *cause,* that something be done, *etc.*=*to do,* etc., one's own self.

cur-sus, sūs, m. [for curr-sus; fr. curr-o, "to run"] *A running, speed, course:*—cursum tenere, *to hold* or *maintain a* (*direct*) *course, go straight forward,* whether on a march or in a vessel.

custōdĭ-a, æ, f. [custōdĭ-o, "to guard"] ("A guarding, keeping guard"; hence) Of persons keeping guard: *A guard, guarding force.*

cus-tos, tōdis, comm. gen. *A guard, keeper* [akin to κυθ, root of κεύθ-ω, "to cover, to hide"].

damnātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of damno. — As Subst.: **damnāti**, ōrum, m. plur. *Condemned persons, criminals.*

damn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [damn-um, in the meaning of "a penalty"] ("To bring a penalty upon"; hence) *To condemn.* — Pass.: **damn-or**, ātus sum, āri.

dătūrus, a, um, P. fut. of do;—at ch. 27 supply esse with daturum.

dătus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of do.

dē, prep. gov. abl.: 1. *From, away from.*—2. *Down from.*—3. Of a number, *etc.*: *Out of.*—4. Of material, *etc.*: *Of, out of.* — 5. *With respect to, about, concerning.* —6. Of a reason, *etc.*: *From, for.* —7. In time: *In the course of, during, in.*—8. With neut. adj.: To form an adverbial expression; *e.g.* de improviso, *on a sudden, suddenly;* ch. 39.

dē-bĕo, bŭi, bĭtum, bēre, 2. v. a. [contr. fr. dē-hăbĕo; fr. dē, "from"; hăbĕo, "to have"] ("To have, *or* hold, from" a person; hence) 1. *To owe.*—2. With Inf.: *To be bound* to do, *etc.*; *I*, etc., *ought* to do, *etc.*

dē-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre, 3. v. a. [de, "away"; cēdo, "to go"] *To go away*, or *depart; to withdraw.*

dĕc-em, num. adj. indecl. *Ten* [akin to Sans, *daç-an*, Gr. δέκ-α, "ten"].

dē-cerno, crēvi, crētum, cernĕre, 3. v. a. [dē, in "strengthening" force; cerno, "to determine"] *To determine, decree, decide, resolve.* — Pass.: **dē-cernor**, crētus sum, cerni.

dĕc-ĭmus, ĭma, ĭmum, adj. num. adj. [dĕc-em, "ten"] *Tenth:* — decimus tertius, *thirteenth.*

dēcrēvĕram, pluperf. ind. of decerno.

dēd-ĭtĭo, ĭtiōnis, f. [dēd-o, "to surrender"] *A surrendering, surrender.*

dēdĭtūrus, a, um, P. fut. of dedo;—at ch. 20, supply esse with dedituros.

dē-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3. v. a. [dē, "away from"; do, "to put"] ("A putting away from" one's self; hence) 1. *To give up* to one; *to surrender.*—2. With Personal pron. in reflexive force: *To surrender, yield, capitulate.*

dē-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. v. a. [dē, "away down"; dūco, "to lead"] ("To lead away"; hence) 1. *To lead or draw off, withdraw* — 2. Of vessels: ("To draw away, *or* down, from" the stocks; hence) *To launch.*—3. *To lead* or *conduct* a bride, *etc.*, *home* from her father's house.—4. Of a matter, *etc.*: *To bring* to a certain condition.— Pass.: **dē-dūcor**, ductus sum, dūci.

dēductus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of deduco.

deĕram, imperf. ind. of desum.

dĕesse, pres. inf. of desum.

dēfătīgātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of defatigo.

dē-fătīgo, fătīgāvi, fătīgātum, fătīgāre, 1. v. a. [dē, denoting "completeness"; fatigo, "to weary"] *To weary thoroughly, weary out, exhaust.*—Pass.: **dē-fătīgor**, fătīgātus sum, fătīgāri.

dēfec-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [for dēfac-tĭo; fr. dēfĭc-ĭo, "to revolt," through true root DEFAC] *A revolt, rebellion, defection.*

dēfectūrus, a, um, P. fut. of deficio;—at ch. 3, supply esse with defecturos.

de-fendo, fendi, fensum, fendĕre, 3. v. a. [dē, "away

from"; obsol. fendo, "to beat *or* strike"] ("To beat *or* strike away from" one; hence) *To protect, defend.*—Pass.: **dē-fendor,** fensus sum, fendi [fendo is akin to Sans. root HAN, "to strike"].

dēfen-sor, sōris, m. [for defend-sor; fr. defend-o, "to defend"] *A defender.*

dēfensus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of defendo.

dē-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, v. a. irreg. [dē, "down"; fĕro, "to bring"] **1.** *To bring,* or *carry, down.*—**2.** *To give over* to one; *to deliver,* etc.—**3.** *To report, state, relate.* — Pass.: **dē-fĕror,** lātus sum, ferri.

dē-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, fĭcĕre, 3. v. n. *and* a. [for de-făcĭo; fr. dē, "away from"; făcĭo, "to make"] ("To make one's self away from" a thing; hence) **1.** Neut.: **a.** *To withdraw from allegiance; to revolt.*—**b.** *To fail, fall short, be wanting.*—**2.** Act.: *To leave* a person *or* thing; *to desert, fail.*

dē-fīgo, fixi, fixum, fīgĕre, 3. v. a. [dē, "down"; fīgo, "to fix"] *To fix, fasten,* or *drive down.*—Pass.: **dē-fīgor,** fixus sum, fīgi.

dēfixus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of defigo.

dĕfŏre, fut. inf. of desum.

deinceps, adv. [adverbial neut. of deinceps, "following"] Of time: *Successively, in succession, in turn.*

dĕ-inde, adv. [de, "from"; inde, "thence"] ("From thence"; hence) **1.** Of succession: *Afterwards, next in order, after that.*—**2.** Of time: *In the next place, afterwards, after that.*

dējectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dējĭcĭo.

dē-jĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, jĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for dē-jăcĭo; fr. de, "down"; jăcĭo, "to throw"] **1.** *To throw* or *cast down; to precipitate.* — **2.** Mentally: *To cast down,* etc.:—opinione trium legionum dejectus, (*cast down from the opinion* or *expectation of three legions,* i.e.) *disappointed in his expectation of having three legions;* ch. 48. — Pass.: **dē-jĭcĭor,** jectus sum, jĭci.

dēlātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dēfĕro.

dēlĭgātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of 2. deligo.

1. **dē-lĭgo,** lēgi, lectum, lĭgĕre, 3. v. a. [for dē-lĕgo; fr. dē, "out *or* out from"; lĕgo, "to choose"] *To choose out* from a number; *to select.*—Pass.: **dē-lĭgor,** lectus sum, lĭgi.

2. **dē-lĭgo,** lĭgāvi, lĭgātum, lĭgāre, 1. v. a. [dē, "down"; lĭgo, "to bind"] *To bind down; to bind fast, fasten.*—Pass.: **dē-lĭgor,** lĭgātus sum, lĭgāri.

demigrandi, Gerund in di fr. demigro.

dē-mīgro, mīgrāvi, mīgrātum, mīgrāre, 1. v. n. [dē, "away"; mīgro, "to migrate"] **1.** *To migrate away* from a place. —**2.** *To remove, depart, emigrate.*

dēmīsissem, pluperf. subj. of demitto.

dē-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a. [dē, "down"; mitto, "to let go"] **1.** *To let,* or *allow, to go down; to lower, let fall.*—**2.**: **a.** *To send down.*—**b.** With Personal pron. in reflexive force: (*To send one's self,* etc., *down,* i.e.) *To descend.* — Pass.: **dē-mittor,** missus sum, mitti.

d-ĕm-o, psi, ptum, ĕre, 3. v. a. [contr. fr. dē-ĕm-o; fr. dē, "away"; ĕmo, "to take"] *To take away* or *off; to remove.*— Pass.: **d-ĕm-or,** ptus sum, i.

demonstrātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of demonstro.

dē-monstro, monstrāvi,

monstrātum, monstrāre, 1. v. a. [dē, in "augmentative" force; monstro, "to show"] *To show, point out*,—at ch. 2, in cujus demonstravimus, cujus (Gen.) is put, by attraction to the preceding Gen. generis, instead of quod. The foregoing is a Greek construction, and only occasionally occurs in good Latin authors.

demptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of demo;—at ch. 48 supply epistolā with demptā.

dēmum, adv. *At last, at length.*

dē-ni, næ, na, num. distrib. adj. [for dec-ni; fr. dec-em, "ten"] 1. *Ten each.*—2. *Ten.*

dēnĭ-que, adv. [for dein-que; fr. dēin, "then"; quĕ, "and"] ("And then"; hence) *At length, at last.*

dē-nuntĭo, nuntiāvi, nuntiātum, nuntiāre, 1. v. a. [dē, "from"; nuntĭo, "to send a message"] ("To send a message from" one by means of a messenger, *etc.*; hence) 1. *To intimate, declare, announce.*—2. *To menace, threaten.*

dē-perdo, perdĭdi, perdĭtum, perdĕre, 3. v. a. [dē, in "intensive" force; perdo, "to lose"] *To lose utterly* or *entirely.*—Pass.: **de-perdor**, perdĭtus sum, perdi.

dē-pĕrĕo, perivi *or* pĕrĭi, no sup., pĕrīre, v. n. [dē, denoting "completeness"; pĕrĕo, "to perish"] *To perish utterly, to be entirely destroyed.*

dēpĕrĭĕram, pluperf. ind. of depereo.

dē-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, pōnĕre, 3. v. a. [dē, "down"; pōno, "to put"] 1. *To put* or *lay down* in a place; *to deposit.*—2. *To lay aside, give up, abandon.*—Pass.: **dē-ponor**, pŏsĭtus sum, pōni.

dēpŏsĭtus, a, um. P. perf. pass. of dēpōno.

dēprĕcandi, Gerund in di fr. deprecor.

dē-prĕcor, prĕcātus sum, prĕcāri, 1. v. dep. [dē, "away from"; prĕcor, "to pray"] ("To pray away from" one; hence) *To avert*, or *ward off*, by prayer or entreaty; *to deprecate.*

dē-prĕhendo, prĕhendi, prĕhensum, prĕhendĕre, 3. v. a. [dē, "away"; prĕhendo, "to take"] ("To take, *or* snatch, away"; hence) 1. *To seize upon, catch, overtake.*—2. *To detect, find out, discover* any one, especially in doing what is wrong.—Pass.: **dē-prĕhendor**, prĕhensus sum, prĕhendi.

dēprĕhensus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of deprehendo.

de-scendo, scendi, scensum, scendĕre, 3. v. n. [for dē-scando; fr. dē, "down"; scando, "to climb"] ("To climb down"; hence) *To come*, or *go, down; to descend.*

dē-sĕro, serŭi, sertum, serĕre, 3. v. a. [dē, in "negative" force; sĕro, "to join"] ("To disjoin; to undo *or* sever" one's connection with some object; hence) *To forsake, abandon, desert.*—Pass.: **dē-sĕror**, sertus sum, sĕri.

dēsertus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of desero.—2. Pa.: Of places: *Waste, solitary, desert.*

dē-sīd-ĕro, ĕrāvi, ĕrātum, ĕrāre, 1. v. a. ("To look eagerly at *or* towards" an object; hence) 1. *To long for, earnestly wish for, desire.*—2. *To miss* a thing.—Pass.: **dē-sīd-ĕror**, ĕrātus sum, ĕrāri [de, in "intensive" force; root SID, akin to Gr. ἰδ-εῖν, "to see *or* look at"].

dēsĭlĭendus, Gerund in di fr. desilio.

dē-sĭlĭo, sĭlŭi, sultum, sĭlīre, 4. v. n. [for dē-sălĭo; fr. dē,

"down"; salio, "to leap"] *To leap down.*

dē-sisto, stĭti, stĭtum, sistĕre, 3. v. n. [dē, "away from"; sisto, "to set one's self, stand"] ("To set one's self away from" an object; hence) *To leave off, give over, cease, desist.*

despērā-tio, tĭōnis, f. [desper(a)-o, "to despair"] *Despair.*

despērātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of despēro.

dē-spēro, spērāvi, spērātum, spērāre, 1. v. a. [dē, denoting "reversal"; spēro, "to hope"] *To give up, or lose, hope about; to despair of.*—Pass.: **de-spēror**, spērātus sum, spērāri.

dē-sum, fŭi, esse, v. n. [dē, "away from"; sum, "to be"] ("To be away from"; hence) *To fail* or *be wanting.*

dēterrendus, a, um, Gerundive of dēterrĕo;—at ch. 7, supply esse with deterrendum.

dē-tĕrrĕo, terrŭi, terrĭtum, terrēre, 2. v. a. [dē, "away from"; terrĕo, "to frighten"] *To frighten away*, or *deter, from* something.

dētrī-mentum, menti, n. [dētĕro, "to rub off," through true root DETRI] ("That which is rubbed off"; hence) *Loss, hurt, damage, injury, detriment.*

dēturbātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of deturbo;—at ch. 43, supply sunt with dēturbati.

dē-turbo, turbāvi, turbātum, turbāre, 1. v. a. [dē, "down"; turbo, "to confuse"] ("To confuse down"; hence) *To drive down in confusion*, etc.

dĕus, i, m. *A god, deity* [akin to Gr. θεός; Sans. *deva*, "a god"].

dē-vĕho, vexi, vectum, vĕhĕre, 3. v. a. [dē, "down" *or* "away"; vĕho, "to carry"] *To carry down* or *away.*

dēvexĕram, pluperf. ind. of dēvĕho.

dex-ter, tra, trum, adj. *To, or on, the right side; right.*—As Subst.: **dextra**, æ, f. *The right hand* [akin to Sans. *daksh-a*; Gr. δέξ-ιος, δεξ-ιτερός].

dēvictus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dēvinco.

dē-vinco, vīci, victum, vincĕre, 3. v. a. [de, denoting "completeness"; vinco, "to conquer"] *To conquer completely; to utterly vanquish, subdue, reduce*, etc.—Pass.: **dē-vincor**, victus sum, vinci.

dīco, dixi, dictum, dīcĕre, 3. v. a. ("To show, *or* point out," by speaking; hence) **1.** *To speak, say, state, mention, report.*—**2.** Pass.: *To be said, mentioned, reported*; ch. 2, etc.—Impers.: **dīcēbātur**, *it was said* or *reported*; **dictum est**, *mention has been made.*—**3.** *To appoint, fix upon*; ch. 27.—Pass.: **dīcor**, dictus sum, dīci [akin to Gr. δείκ-νυμι, and Sans. root DIÇ, "to show"].

dic-tum, ti, n. [dīc-o, "to speak"] ("That which is spoken"; hence) **1.** *A saying* or *statement.*—**2.** *A word.*—**3.** *An order, command*, etc.

dictus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dīcor.

dī-es, ēi, m. (in Sing. sometimes f., *e.g.* ch. 1) *A day*;—at ch. 7 dies is the Acc. of Duration of Time [§ 102, (1)] [akin to Sans. *div*, "heaven, a day"].

diffĕro, distŭli, dīlātum, differre, v. a. *and* n. [for dis-fĕro; fr. dis, "apart"; fĕro, "to carry"] ("To carry apart, to separate"; hence) **1.** Act.: *To carry in different directions*, or *here and there; to spread*, etc.;—at ch. 43, supply eum (=ignem) after distulerunt.—**2.** Neut.: *To be different, to differ.*

dif-fīdo, fīsus sum, fīdĕre, 3. v. n. semi-dep. [for dis-fīdo; fr.

dis, in "negative" force; fīdo, "to trust"] *To mistrust, to have no confidence;*—sometimes with Dat. [§ 106, (3)].

dign-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [dign-us, "worthy"] ("The quality of the *dignus*"; hence) **1.** *Worthiness, merit, desert.*—**2.** *Greatness, grandeur, dignity.* — **3.** *Worth, excellence.*

di-jūdĭco, jūdĭcāvi, jūdĭcātum, jūdĭcāre, 1. v. a. [di (= dis), "between"; jūdĭco, "to judge"] ("To judge between"; hence) *To decide, determine.* — Pass.: **dī-jūdĭcor**, jūdĭcātus sum, jūdĭcāri.

dīlĭg-ens, entis, adj. [dīlĭg-o, "to love"] ("Loving"; hence, "careful" of some object; hence) *Attentive, heedful, diligent.*

dīlĭgen-ter, adv. [for dīlĭg-ent-ter; fr. dīlĭgens, dīlĭgent-is, "diligent"] *Diligently, carefully.* ☞ Comp.: dīlĭgent-ĭus; Sup.: dīlĭgent-issĭme.

dīlĭgentĭus, **dīlĭgentissĭme**; see diligenter.

dīmĭcandum, Gerund in dum fr. dimico; ch. 49.

dīmĭcandus, a, um, Gerundive of dīmĭco: for construction of armis erat dimicandum, see [§§ 144, 1 and 1 *b*; 112].

dīmĭcātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of dimico.

dī-mĭco, mĭcāvi *or* mĭcŭi, mĭcātum, mĭcāre, 1. v. n. [di (= dis), "greatly"; mĭco, "to move to and fro"] ("To move greatly to and fro"; hence, with respect to weapons and combatants) **1.** *To fight, combat;* also *to carry on a contest, wage war.* — **2.** Impers. Pass.: Imperf. Subj.: **dimicaretur**; with preceding quum; (when) *it was fought,* i.e. (when) *the fight was going on;* ch. 16.

dīmĭdĭ-um, i, n. [dimidi-us, "half"] *A half;*—at ch. 18, dimidio is the Abl. of measure dependent on minor [§ 118].

dīmissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dimitto.

dī-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a. [dī (= dis), "apart"; mitto, "to send"] ("To send apart" from one; hence) **1.** *To send about, in different directions,* or *to different parts.*—**2.** *To send away; to let go, dismiss.*—**3.** Of inanimate Objects: **a.** *To let slip, forego, lose;* ch. 57.—**b.** *To give up, abandon, quit, forsake;* ch. 18. — Pass.: **dī-mittor**, missus sum, mitti.

discēdendus, a, um, Gerundive of discedo;—at ch. 28, supply esse with discedendum, and eis after it [§§ 168; 144, *a*].

discēdens, ntis, P. pres. of discedo.

dis-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre, 3. v. n. [dis, "apart"; cēdo, "to go"] ("To go apart"; hence) **1.** *To go away, depart.*—**2.** Impers. Pass.: **discēdi**, *That it should be departed* (by them = the cavalry), *i.e.* that they (or the cavalry) should depart; supply iis *or* equitibus.

disces-sus, sūs, m. [for dis-ced-sus; fr. discēd-o, "to depart"] *Departure.*

dis-par, pări̇s (Abl. dispări, ch. 16), adj. [dĭs, in "negative force"; par, "equal"] *Unequal.*

dī-spergo, spersi, spersum, spergĕre, 3. v. a. [for dī-spargo; fr. di (= dis), "in different directions"; spargo, "to scatter"] *To scatter in different directions; to disperse.*—Pass.: **dī-spergor**, spersus sum, spergi.

dispersus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dispergo.

dis-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, pōnĕre, 3. v. a. [dis, "in different directions"; pōno, "to place"] ("To place in different directions"; hence) Of troops,

a.: *To set in order, draw up, post, station, dispose*;—at ch. 33, disponere is the Historic Inf. [§ 140, 2]. — Pass.: **dis-pōnor,** pŏsĭtus sum, pōni.

dispŏsĭtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dispono.

disput-ātĭo, tĭōnis, f. [dis-put(a)-o, "to weigh well" in one's mind"; hence, "to argue," etc.] *The arguing* a disputed point; *discussion, debate, dispute.*

dissen-sĭo, sĭōnis, f. [for dissent-sio; fr. dissent-ĭo, "to differ, disagree"] *Difference, disagreement.*

dis-sentĭo, sensi, sensum, sentīre, 4. v. n. [dis, denoting "opposition *or* difference"; sentĭo, "to think"] *To think differently, differ in opinion, dissent.*

dissĭpātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dissipo.

dis-sĭpo, sĭpāvi, sĭpātum, sĭpāre, 1. v. a. [dis, "apart"; obsol. sĭpo (=jacio), "to cast"] ("To cast apart"; hence) **1.** *To spread, disperse.* — **2.** Pass. in reflexive force: Of several persons: *To scatter themselves,* etc.

dis-trĭbŭo, trĭbŭi, trĭbūtum, trĭbŭĕre, 3. v. a. [dis, "amongst several"; trĭbŭo, "to give"] ("To give amongst several"; hence) *To divide out, distribute.*— Pass.: **dis-trĭbŭor,** trĭbūtus sum, trĭbŭi.

distrĭbūtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of distribuo.

distŭlerim, distŭli, perf. subj. *and* ind. of differo.

dĭu, adv. [Adverbial Abl. of obsol. dĭus (=dĭes), "a day"] ("By day"; hence) **1.** *For a long time; a long while.* — **2.** Comp.: *Longer.* ☞ Comp.: dĭūtius; Sup.: diutissĭme.

dĭū-tĭnus, tĭna, tĭnum, adj. [dĭu, "for a long time"] ("Pertaining to *diu*"; hence) *Of long duration, lasting, long.*

dĭūtius; see diu.

dī-vĭdo, vīsi, vīsum, vĭdĕre, 3. v. a.: **1.** *To part asunder, divide.*—**2.** *To divide out, apportion.* —Pass.: **dī-vĭdor,** vīsus sum, vĭdi [dī (=dis), "apart"; root VID, probably akin to Sans. root BHID, "to part *or* divide"].

do, dĕdi, dătum, dăre, 1. v. a. *To give* in the fullest sense of the word; *to grant, appoint, furnish,* etc.:—dare operam, (*to give one's labour* to something, *i.e.*) *to exert one's self,* etc. — Pass.: **dor,** dătus sum, dări [akin to δω, root of δί-δω-μι; and to Sans. root DÂ].

dŏc-ĕo, ŭi, tum, ēre, 2. v. a. [akin to dĭc-o, "to say"] *To teach, instruct, inform, show,* etc. —Pass.: **dŏc-ĕor,** tus sum, ēri.

dŏl-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. v. n.: **1.** *To be in pain.*—**2.** *To grieve, sorrow, be vexed* or *annoyed.*

dŏl-or, ōris, m. [dŏl-ĕo, "to be in pain"] **1.** *Pain.*—**2.** *Grief, sorrow, anguish.*

dŏmes-tĭcus, tĭca, tĭcum, adj. [prob. for domus-ticus; fr. dŏmus, "a house"; hence, "one's native place"] ("Of, *or* belonging to, *domus*"; hence) Of war: *Domestic, internal, civil,* as opposed to foreign.

Dŏm-ĭtĭus, ĭtĭi, m. [dom-us, "house"] ("The one pertaining to *domus*") *Domitius* (*Lucius*); a Roman consul, the colleague of Appius Claudius.

dŏmum; see domus.

dŏmus, i *and* ūs, f. *A dwelling, house, abode.*—After verbs of motion [§ 101]: **dŏmum,** *To the house,* i.e. *home, homewards* [Gr. δόμος].

dŭbĭtā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [dub-ĭt(a)-o, "to doubt"] *A doubting; doubt, hesitation.*

dŭb-ĭto, ĭtāvi, ĭtātum, ĭtāre,

1. v. n. intens. [obsol. dub-o (fr. dŭo, "two"), "to move two ways"] ("To move frequently two ways; to vibrate to and fro"; hence) Mentally: *To doubt; to be in doubt* or *hesitation; to hesitate.*

dūcendus, a, um, Gerundive of duco.

dŭ-cent-i, æ, a, num. adj. plur. [dŭ-o, "two"; cent-um, "a hundred"] *Two hundred.*

dūc-o, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To lead, conduct.*—2. *To lead, carry*, or *take away.*—3. Of life, *etc.*: *To pass, spend, lead.*—Pass.: **dūc-or**, tus sum, i [akin to Sans. root DUH, "to lead out"].

dum, conj. [akin to diu] 1. *While, whilst, during the time that* [§ 152, II, (2)]:—dum is used at times with the present indic. of a past event; so, dum hæc geruntur; ch. 22; cf. [§ 153, *a*, (2)].—2. *Until* [§ 152, III, (1)].

dŭ-o, æ, o, num. adj. plur. *Two.*—As Subst.: m. *Two persons* or *chiefs; two*; ch. 3 [δύο].

Dumnŏrix, ĭgis, m. *Dumnorix*; a nobleman of the Ædui. Cæsar, apprehending trouble from his ambitious designs, required him to proceed with the Roman army into Britain. On his endeavouring to escape from Cæsar's camp he was pursued and killed.

dŭŏ-decim, num. adj. plur. indecl. [for dŭo-dĕcem; fr. dŭo, "two"; decem, "ten"] ("Two and ten") *Twelve.*

dŭŏ-dēni, dēnæ, dēna, num. distrib. adj. [duo, "two"; deni, "ten each"] ("Two and ten each"; hence) 1. *Twelve each.*—2. *Twelve.*

dūrĭor, us; see durus.

1. **durus**, a, um, adj. ("Hard" to the touch; hence) 1. *Hard* in nature, *etc. unfortunate, adverse.*—2. *Hard, toilsome, difficult, adverse, etc.* ☞ Comp.: dūr-ĭor; (Sup.: dur-issimus).

2. **Dūrus**, i, m. [1. durus, "hard"] ("Hard, Hardy") *Durus* (*Quintus Laberius*); a Roman tribune of soldiers, killed shortly after Cæsar's landing in Britain; ch. 15.

dux, dŭcis, comm. gen. [= duc-s; fr. duc-o, "to lead"] 1. *A leader.*—2. *A general, chief.*

duxĕram, pluperf. ind. of duco.

e; see ex.

ĕa, fem. nom. sing.; neut. nom. and acc. plur. of is.

ĕădem, fem. nom. sing.; neut. nom. and acc. plur. of idem.

ĕasdem, fem. acc. plur. of idem.

Eburōnes, um, m. plur.: 1. *The Eburones;* a people of Gallia Belgica, whose country extended from the modern Liege to Aix-la-Chapelle.—2. *The country of the Eburones.*

ē-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. v. a. [e (=ex), "out"; dūco, "to lead"] 1. *To lead out* or *forth.*—2. Of a sword as Object: *To draw out.*—Pass.: **ē-dūcor**, ductus sum, dūci.

ēductūrus, a, um, P. fut. of educo.

ēductus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of educo.

effĕro, extŭli, ēlātum, efferre, 3. v. a. [for ex-fero; fr. ex, "out"; fĕro, "to bear *or* carry"] 1. *To bear* or *carry out, to bring forth.*—2. Pass.: *To be elated, rendered proud* or *haughty*, etc.—Pass.: **effĕror**, ēlātus sum, efferri.

ef-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, fĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for ex-făcĭo; fr. ex, "out"; făcĭo, "to make"] ("To make, *or* work, out";

hence) 1. *To effect, accomplish, bring about, complete.*—2. With second Acc. [§ 99]: *To render, make, cause to be.* that which is denoted by the second Acc. — Pass.: **ef-fĭcĭor,** fectus sum, fĭci.

ef-fŭgĭo, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, fŭgĕre, 3. v. n. [for ex-fŭgĭo; fr. ex, "out"; fŭgĭo, "to flee"] *To flee out* or *away; to escape.*

ef-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, fundĕre, 3. v. a. [for ex-fundo; fr. ex, "forth"; fundo, "to pour"] 1. *To pour forth.*—2. With Personal pron. in reflexive force: Of several persons: *To pour themselves forth, to spread themselves abroad;* ch. 19. — Pass.: **effundor,** fūsus sum, fundi.

effūsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of effundo.

ĕgĕram, pluperf. ind. of ago.

ĕgo, Gen. mei, pron. pers. *I* [akin to Gr. ἐγώ, Sans. *aham*].

ē-grĕdĭor, gressus sum, grĕdi, 3. v. dep. [for ē-grădĭor; fr. ē (=ex), "out"; grădĭor, "to step"] ("To step out"; hence) *To disembark* from a vessel, *to land.*

ēgrĕgĭ-e, adv. [egregi-us, "excellent"] *Excellently, remarkably, exceedingly well,* etc.

ē-grĕg-ĭus, ĭa, ĭum, adj. [e (=ex), "out of"; grex, greg-is, "a flock"] ("That is (chosen) out of the flock"; hence) *Excellent, eminent, famous, remarkble,* etc.

1. **ēgressus,** a, um, P. perf. of ēgrĕdĭor.

2. **ēgres-sus,** sūs, m. [for ēgred-sus; fr. ēgrĕd-ior, "to step, *or* go, out"; hence, "to disembark"] ("A disembarking"; hence) *A landing-place.*

ējectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of ejicio.

ē-jĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, jĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for ē-jăcĭo; fr. e (=ex), "out"; jăcĭo, "to cast"] 1. *To cast* or *throw out:*—ejicere se, (*to throw themselves out,* i.e.) *to rush out* or *sally forth;* ch. 15, *etc.*—2. *To eject, expel.*—3. Of a vessel: *To drive,* or *cast, ashore; to strand, wreck:*—naves . . . in litore ejectas esse, *that the ships had been driven ashore, and were on the shore still;* ch. 9. — Pass.: **ē-jĭcĭor,** jectus sum, jĭci.

ējus, gen. sing. of is.

ējusdem, gen. sing. of idem.

ējusmŏdi; see modus.

ē-lābor, lapsus sum, lābi, 3. v. dep. [ē (=ex), "out"; lābor, "to glide"] ("To glide out"; hence) *To slip off* or *away* from; *to escape* from.

ēlapsus, a, um, P. perf. of ēlābor.

ē-lĭcĭo, lĭcŭi, lĭcĭtum, lĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [ē (=ex), "out"; lăcĭo, "to entice"] *To entice out; to draw forth* or *out.*

ēmissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of emitto.

ē-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a. [ē (=ex), "out"; mitto, "to send"] *To send out* or *forth.*—Pass.: **ē-mittor,** missus sum, mitti.

ĕnim, conj.: 1. *Truly, certainly, surely, indeed.*—2. *For.*

ē-nuntĭo, nuntĭāvi, nuntĭātum, nuntĭāre, 1. v. a. [e (=ex), "out"; nuntio, "to tell"] ("To tell out"; hence) *To divulge, disclose, reveal,*etc.—Pass.: **ē-nuntĭor,** nuntĭātus sum, nuntĭāri.

1. **eo,** masc. *and* neut. abl. sing. of is.

2. **ĕo,** adv. [prob. for eom (=eum), old acc. sing. masc. of pron. is, "this, that"] 1. Of place: *To that place, thither, there.* —2. Of cause *or* reason: a. Referring to what precedes: *On that account, therefore.*— b. Referring to what follows: *For this reason, on the following account.*

3. **ĕo**, with comparative degree; see **is**.

4. **ĕo**, **īvi** *or* **ĭi**, **ĭtum**, **īre** (inf. impers. pass. used with Supine in um; ch. 36, īri), v. n. *To go* [root I, akin to Sans. root I, Gr. ἰ-έναι, "to go"].

1. **ĕōdem**, masc. *and* neut. abl. sing. of idem.

2. **ĕōdem**, adv. [for eomdem (=eundem), old acc. masc. sing. of idem, "the same"] *To the same place.*

ĕos, masc. acc. plur. of is.

ĕosdem, masc. acc. plur. of idem.

ĕpistŏla, æ, f. *A letter, epistle* [ἐπιστολή, "that which is sent to" one].

ĕqu-ĕ-s, ĭtis, m. [for equ-i-(t)s; fr. ĕqu-us; I, root of eo, "to go"] ("The horse-going one"; hence) 1. *A horseman.*—Plur.: *Cavalry.*—2. *A* (Roman) *knight*, whose horse was furnished by the state.

ĕqu-ester, tris, estre, adj. [equus, "a horse"] *Pertaining to a horse; horse-, cavalry-.*

ĕquĭtā-tus, tūs, m. [ĕquĭt(a)-o, "to be an *eques or* horseman; to ride"] ("A riding"; hence) *Cavalry, horse soldiers.*

equus, i, m. *A horse* [akin to Gr. ἴκκος (=ἵππος), and Sans. *açva*, "a horse"].

ergā, prep. gov. acc. [akin to vergo, "to bend"] Of feelings: 1. *Towards.*—2. *Against.*

erro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. ("To wander, stray," *etc.*; hence) *To make a mistake, err*, etc.

ērup-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [erumpo-o, "to break out, sally forth"; through true root ERUP] *A sortie, sally.*

esse, pres. inf. of sum.

essĕd-ārĭus, ārĭi, m. [essedum, "a war-chariot"] ("One pertaining to an *essedum*"; hence) *A chariot-warrior.*

essĕdum, i, n. *A war-chariot* of the ancient Gauls and Britons [Celtic word].

Essŭi, ōrum, m. plur. *The Essui;* a people of Gaul, whose chief town was Saii (now Sees), on the Olina (now Arne).

et, conj. *And:*—et . . . et, *both . . . and* [akin to Gr. ἔτι, "moreover"; Sans. *ati*, "much, exceedingly"].

ĕtĭam, conj. [akin to et] 1. *And too, and furthermore; likewise, also, besides.*—2. *Even.*

et-si, conj. [et, "even"; si, "if"] *Even if, although.*

eum, masc. acc. sing. of is;—at ch. 6 eum is the subject of esse to be supplied.

e-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, vĕnīre, 4. v. n. [ē (=ex), "out"; vĕnĭo, "to come"] ("To come out"; hence) *To turn out, issue, happen.*

ēven-tus, tūs, m. [ēvĕn-ĭo, "to turn out, issue"] 1. *Occurrence.*—2. *Issue, result, event.*

ēvŏcātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of ēvŏco.

ē-vŏco, vŏcāvi, vŏcātum, vŏcāre, 1. v. a. [ē (=ex), "out"; vŏco, "to call"] *To call forth* or *out; to summon*, etc.—Pass.: **ē-vŏcor**, vŏcātus sum, vŏcāri.

ex (e), prep. gov. abl.: 1. Of place: a. *Out of, from, out.*—b. *Away from.*—2. Of a number, *etc.*, from which a part is taken: *Of, out of.*—3. To denote the material of which any thing is made: *Of.*—4. With verbs of ascertaining, *etc.*, to denote the source whence information is obtained: *From; on account of, in consequence of.*—5. *In accordance*, or *conformity, with, according to*, etc.—6. To form adverbial expressions; *e.g.* ex æquo, *Equally;*—to this head belongs: ex (hac) fugā, *during* (this) *flight;* ch. 17.

exāmĭnātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of examino.

exāmĭn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [exāmen, exāmĭn-is, "the tongue of a balance"] ("To use the tongue of a balance for" something; hence) *To weigh*.—Pass.: **exāmĭn-or**, ātus sum, āri.

exănĭmātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of exanimo.

ex-ănĭm-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [ex, "out"; anim-a, "life"] ("To drive the life out"; hence) *To deprive of life, kill, slay*.— Pass.: **ex-ănĭm-or**, ātus sum, āri.

ex-ardesco, arsi, arsum, ardescĕre, 3. v. n. [ex, "forth"; ardesco, "to burn"] ("To burn forth"; hence) Of passion, *etc.*: *To blaze*, or *burst, forth*.

exarsi, perf. indic. of exardesco.

ex-audĭo, audīvi *or* audĭi, audītum, audīre, 4. v. a. [ex, "without force"; audĭo, "to hear"] Without nearer object: *To hear*.

ex-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre, 3. v. n. [ex, "out *or* forth"; cēdo, "to go"] *To go out, forth*, or *away; to depart, withdraw*, etc.

excessĕram, pluperf. ind. of excedo.

ex-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, cĭpĕre, 3. v. a. [for ex-căpĭo; fr. ex, "without force"; căpĭo, "to take"] 1. *To take, take up, collect, gather*.—2. *To sustain, support, bear*.—3. *To take the place of* another, *to relieve*, etc.

excĭ-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. intens. [excĭ-o, "to call forth"] ("To call forth"; hence, "to raise" a thing; hence) 1. *To erect, construct, build*.—2. *To excite, rouse, spur on*.—Pass.: **excĭ-tor**, tātus sum, tāri.

ex-clūdo, clūsi, clūsum, clūdĕre, 3. v. a. [ex, "out"; clūdo (=claudo), "to shut"] ("To shut out"; hence) *To prevent, hinder, preclude*.—Pass.: **ex-clūdor**, clūsus sum, clūdi.

ex-cōgĭto, cōgĭtāvi, cōgĭtātum, cōgĭtāre, 1. v. a. [ex, "out"; cōgĭto, "to think"] ("To think out"; hence) *To devise, contrive*. — Pass.: **ex-cōgĭtor**, cōgĭtātus sum, cōgĭtāri.

ex-ĕo, īvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, īre, v. n. [ex, "out"; ĕo, "to go"] *To go out, forth*, or *away*.

ex-ercĕo, ercŭi, ercĭtum, ercēre, 2. v. a. [for ex-arceo; fr. ex, "out"; arceo, "to inclose"] ("To keep *or* drive out of an inclosure"; hence, "to drive on; to keep busy *or* at work"; hence, "to employ"; hence) Of troops, *etc.*: *To exercise*;—at ch. 55, exercere is the Historic Inf. [§ 140, 2].

exercĭtā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [exercit(a)-o, "to practise"] *A practising, practice*.

exerc-ĭtus, ĭtūs, m. [exercĕo, "to exercise"] ("Exercise"; hence) *An army*, as a trained and disciplined body of men.

ex-haurĭo, hausi, haustum, haurīre, 4. v. a. [ex, "out"; haurĭo, "to draw" water, *etc.*] ("To draw out, to empty by drawing"; hence) Of things not liquid: *To take out* or *away, to remove*, etc.

exĭgŭus, ŭa, ŭum, adj. *Small, little*.

exĭi, perf. ind. of exeo.

existĭmā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [existim(a)-o, "to think"] ("A thinking"; hence) *Opinion, judgment*, etc.

ex-istimo, istĭmāvi, istĭmātum, istĭmāre, 1. v. a. [for ex-aestĭmo; fr. ex, "without force"; aestĭmo, "to think"] 1. *To think, imagine, deem, suppose*.—2. Impers. Pass.: **existimatur**, *It is thought* or *supposed*;—at ch.

13, tne clause huic . . . esse forms the Subject of existimatur [§ 157]. —Pass.: **ex-istĭmor,** istĭmātus sum, istĭmāri.

exĭ-tus, tūs, m. [exĕo, "to go out"; through true root EXI] ("A going out"; hence) Of circumstances, *etc.*: *An issue, result, conclusion.*

ex-pĕd-ĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. v. a. [ex, "out of"; pes, pĕd-is, "the foot"] ("To get the foot out of" a snare, *etc.*; hence) *To extricate, loose, disengage.*

expĕdĭ-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [expĕdĭ-o, "to disengage"] ("A disengaging, *or* liberating," one's self from any thing that will prove a hindrance; hence) Military term: *An expedition, excursion.*

expĕdĭtus, a, um: **1.** P. perf. pass. of expedio.—**2.** Pa.: **a.** *Unencumbered; free* from any thing hindering ready action; *light-armed.* — **b.** *Ready, easy.* ☞ Comp.: expĕdĭt-ĭor; (Sup.: expĕdĭt-issĭmus).

ex-pello, pŭli, pulsum, pellĕre, 3. v. a. [ex, "out"; pello, "to drive"] **1.** *To drive out, expel.* — **2.** Mentally: *To drive away, utterly remove* or *dissipate,* etc.

ex-pĕrĭor, pertus sum, pĕrīri, 4. v. dep. [ex, "thoroughly"; obsol. pĕrĭor, "to go *or* pass through"; hence, "to try"] ("To try thoroughly"; hence) **1.** *To try, prove, put to the test.*— **2.** *To make trial of, experience.*

expertus, a, um, P. perf. of expĕrĭor.

expĭātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of expio.

ex-pĭo, pĭāvi, pĭātum, pĭāre, 1. v. a. [ex, denoting "completeness"; pĭo, "to appease"; hence, "to atone for"] ("To completely atone for"; hence, *To make amends for,* etc.— Pass.: **ex-pĭor,** pĭātus sum, pĭāri.

explōra-tor, tōris, m. [explor(a)-o, "to spy out"] ("One who spies out"; hence) *A spy, scout.*

explōrātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of explōro.

ex-plōro, plōrāvi, plōrātum, plōrāre, 1. v. a. [ex, in "intensive" force; ploro, "to call out"] ("To call out aloud *or* greatly"; hence, as a result, "to search out, examine"; hence) **1.** *To spy out, reconnoitre.*—**2.** *To ascertain.* — Pass.: **ex-plōror,** plōrātus sum, plōrāri.

ex-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, pōnĕre, 3. v. a. [ex, "out"; pōno, "to put"] ("To put *or* set out"; hence) **1.** Naut. t. t.: *To set on shore; to land, disembark* a person, *etc.*—**2.** Of troops, *etc.*: *To display to view; to draw up, post.*—Pass.: **ex-pōnor,** pŏsĭtus sum, pōni.

expŏsĭtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of expōno.

expŭli, perf. ind. of expello.

ex-sisto, stĭti, stĭtum, sistĕre, 3. v. n. [ex, "out *or* forth"; sisto, "to stand"] ("To stand out *or* forth"; hence) Of a calm: *To arise, prevail, be.*

exspectandus, a, um, Gerundive of exspecto.

ex-specto, spectāvi, spectātum, spectāre, 1. v. a. [ex, "very much"; specto, "to look out"] ("To look out very much" for a thing; hence) *To wait for, await, wait to see; to wait* until, *etc.*—Pass.: **ex-spector,** spectātus sum, spectāri.

exstĭtĕram, pluperf. ind. of exsisto.

ex-sto, no perf. nor sup., stāre, 1. v. n. [ex, "out"; sto, "to stand"] *To stand out* or *forth*:—ex aquā exstare, *to stand*

out from the water, i.e. to be out of, or above, the water; ch. 18.

ex-ter (-tĕrus), tĕra, tĕrum, adj. [ex, "out"] *On the outside, outward.* ☞ (Comp.: extĕrior, us); Sup.: extrēmus (*and* extĭmus).

exstinctus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of exstinguo.

ex-stinguo, stinxi, stinctum, stinguĕre, 3. v. a. [ex, "without force"; stinguo, "to extinguish"]("To extinguish"; hence) *To put an end to, destroy, annihilate.*—Pass.: **ex-stinguor**, stinctus sum, stingui.

ex-sul, sŭlis, comm. gen. [for ex-sol; fr. ex, "from"; sŏl-um, "ground, soil"; hence, "land, country"] ("One driven from his land *or* country," *i.e.*) *A banished person, exile.*

extrā, prep. gov. acc. [contr. fr. extĕrā, abl. sing. fem. of exter *or* extĕrus, "outward"] ("On the outward part of"; hence, "outside of"; hence) *Beyond; out*, or *outside, of.*

ex-trăho, traxi, tractum, trăhĕre, 3. v. a. [ex, "out"; trăho, "to draw"] 1. *To draw*, or *drag, forth* or *out; to extract.* — 2. *To prolong, protract.* — Pass.: **ex-trăhor**, tractus sum, trăhi.

extrēm-us, a, um, adj. (sup. of exter) ("Outermost"; hence) *Latest, last.* — As Subst.: **ex-trēmi**, ōrum, m. plur.: Of an army: *The rear.*

exŭo, ŭi, ūtum, ŭĕre, 3. v. a. ("To pull off"; hence) With Abl.: *To strip off*, i.e. *to free from, liberate.*—Pass.: **exŭor**, exūtus sum, exŭi.

exūtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of exŭo.

fă-ber, bri, m. [for fac-ber; fr. făc-ĭo, "to make"] ("A maker"; hence) *An artificer in hard materials.*

Făb-ĭus, ĭi, m. [fab-a, "a bean"] ("One pertaining to beans") *Fabius* (*Caius*); one of Cæsar's lieutenants in Gaul; ch. 24.

făciendus (făcĭundus), a, um, Gerundive of facio.

făcĭl-e, adv. [facil-is, "easy"] *Easily, with ease*:—non facile, *not easily*, i.e. *with difficulty.* ☞ Comp.: făcĭl-ĭus; Sup.: făcil-lĭme.

făc-ĭlis, ĭle, adj. [făc-ĭo, "to do"] ("That may, *or* can, be done"; hence) *Easy, devoid of difficulty.*

făcilĭus, făcillĭme; see facile.

făc-ĭnus, ĭnŏris, n. [făc-ĭo, "to do"] ("A thing done"; hence, "a deed"; hence) In bad sense: *A bad deed, crime.*

făcĭo, fēci, factum, făcĕre, 3. v. a. *and* n. ("To cause to be"; hence) 1. Act.: a. *To make*, in the widest acceptation of the term:—prœlium facere, (*to make*, i.e.) *to engage in a battle*; so, prælio facto, *when the engagement had taken place*; ch. 13; opportunitatem sibi facere, (*to make to them*, i.e.) *to grant* or *afford them the opportunity*; facere iter, (*to make a march*, i.e.) *to march*; ch. 32.—b. *To build, construct.*—c. *To do.*—2. Neut.: With adverbs: *To do.* Pass.: **fīo**, factus sum, fĭĕri; see fio [akin to Sans. root BHŪ, "to be," in causative force].

făcĭundus, a, um; see faciendus.

fac-tĭo, tĭonis, f. [făc-ĭo, "to take part" with one] ("A taking part" with one; hence) *A political party; a side, faction.*

fac-tum, ti, n. [fac-io, "to do"] ("That which is done"; hence) *A deed, action, act.*

factūrus, a, um, P. fut. of

facio;—supply esse with facturum at ch. 7, and with facturos at chapters 19, 20, 29 [§ 158].

factus, a, um, P. perf. of fio;—at chapters 1, 33 supply esse with factum [§ 158].

făcul-tas, tātis, f. [obsol. făcul=făcĭl-is] ("The quality of the *facul*"; hence) *Power, means, opportunity.*

făg-us, i, f.: 1. *A beech-tree, beech.*—2. At ch. 12: Probably, *The sweet-chesnut* [Gr. φηγ-ός].

falx, falcis, f. ("A sickle"; hence) A military implement shaped like *a sickle*, used in sieges, *etc.*, to destroy the fortifications or those stationed on them.

fāma, æ, f. ("That which is spoken *or* said"; hence) 1. *A report.*—2. *Fame, character.*—3. *Reputation, renown* [φήμη].

fă-mes, mis, f. [for fag-mes] ("That which eats *or* is voracious"; hence) *Hunger* [akin to Gr. φαγ-εῖν; and Sans. root BHAKSH, "to eat"].

1. **fămĭlĭ-āris**, āre, adj. [fămĭlĭ-a, "a family"] 1. *Of*, or *belonging to, a family.*—2. *Intimate, friendly, on good terms, familiar.* — As Subst.: **fămĭlĭār-is**, is, m. *An intimate friend.*

2. **fămĭlĭāris**, is; see 1. familiaris.

fămĭlĭār-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [familiar-is, "an intimate friend"] ("The state, *or* condition, of the *familiaris*"; hence) *Intimate friendship, intimacy.*

fas, n. indecl. ("Divine law"; hence) *The will of the gods*;—or it may be translated by the English adjj. *Lawful, permitted, allowable*, etc.

fax, făcis, f. ("The shining, *or* brilliant, thing"; hence) *A torch, flambeau* [akin to Gr. φα-είνω, and Sans. root BHÂ, "to shine *or* be splendid"].

fĕmur, ŏris *and* ĭnis, n. *The upper part of the thigh; the thigh.*

fĕre, adv.: 1. *Nearly, almost, for the most part, about.*—2. *Commonly, for the most part, generally, in general.*

fĕrendus, a, um, Gerundive of fĕro

fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, v. a. irreg.: 1. *To bear, bring, carry.*—2. *To bear, endure*, or *support* any thing unpleasant, *etc.*:—graviter ferre, (*to bear heavily*, i.e.) *to take* a thing *amiss; to be annoyed*, or *vexed, at; to be indignant at*, or *that* something is done, *etc.*—3. Of terms: *To offer, propose.*—4. Of abstract things as subjects: Without object: *To allow, permit; to be, hold*, etc.:—ut fert illorum opinio, *as their opinion holds*, i.e. *according to their opinion*; ch. 13.—5. *To sustain, stand against*, an attack, *etc.*; ch. 21 [akin to φέρ-ω, also to Sans. root BHRI, "to bear," *etc.*; tŭl-i is formed from root TUL *or* TOL, whence tollo; lātum =tlā-tum, akin to τλά-ω].

ferr-āmentum, āmenti, n. [ferr-um, "iron"] ("A thing made of iron"; hence) *An iron tool, iron-implement.*

ferr-ĕus, ĕa, ĕum, adj. [ferr-um, "iron"] ("Of, *or* belonging to, iron"; hence) *Made of iron.*

ferrum, i, n.: 1. *Iron.* *An iron implement* of any kind, esp. *a sword.*

fervĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, făcĕre, 3. v. a. [fervĕ-o, "to be hot"; făcĭo, "to make"] ("To make to be hot"; hence) P. perf. pass.: *Heated in the fire*, ... — Pass.: **fervĕ-fīo**, ... sum, fĭĕri.

fervĕfactus, a, um, ... pass. of fervefacio.

fervens, ntis: 1. P. ... ferveo.—2. Pa.: *Hot*, ...

fer-vĕo, būi, no sup., vēre, 2. v. n. *To be hot* [akin to θέρ-ω, "to make hot, to heat"].

fĭd-es, ĕi, f. [fīd-o, "to put faith *or* confidence" in] 1. *Faith, good faith.*—2. *Faithfulness, fidelity.*—3. *Promise, engagement, plighted word*:—fidem interponere, (*to interpose one's promise, etc., i.e.*) *to pledge one's word, to give one's promise*; ch. 6.—4. *Guardian care, defence, protection*; ch. 3.

fīlĭus, ĭi, m. ("One caused to be"; hence) *A son* [akin to Sans. root BHŪ, "to be," in causative force].

fī-nis, nis, m. [probably for fid-nis, fr. findo, "to divide," through root FID] ("The dividing thing"; hence, "a boundary, limit"; hence) Plur.: 1. *Borders* of a country.—2. *Territory, land, country* included within certain borders.

fīn-ĭtĭmus, ĭtĭma, ĭtĭmum, adj. [fin-es, "borders"] ("Pertaining to *fines*"; hence) *Bordering, neighbouring, adjoining.*—As Subst.: **fīnĭtĭmi**, ōrum, m. plur. *Neighbouring peoples, neighbours.*

fīo, factus sum, fĭĕri, v. pass. irreg.; see facio: 1. *To be made.*—2. *To become.*—3. *To happen* or *come to pass; to be brought about.*

firmissĭmus, a, um; see firmus.

firm-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [firm-us, "strong"] *To make strong, to strengthen.*

fir-mus, ma, mum, adj. ("Bearing"; hence, "firm"; hence) *Strong, powerful*;—at ch. 20 the Sup. is folld. by Gen. of "thing distributed" [§ 130]. ☞ Comp.: firm-ĭor; Sup.: firm-issĭmus [either for fer-mus, fr. fĕr-o, "to bear"; or akin to Sans. root DHṚI, "to bear"].

flam-ma, mæ, f. ("The burning thing"; hence) *A flame* [for fleg-ma, fr. φλέγ-ω, "to burn"].

flĕ-o, flēvi, flētum, flēre, 2. v. n. *To weep, shed tears; to lament, bewail, deplore* [Gr. φλέ-ω, "to gush"].

flē-tus, tūs, m. [flĕ-o, "to weep"] *A weeping, lamentation.*

flo, flāvi, flātum, flāre, 1. v. n. *To blow* [akin to Sans. root DHMĀ, "to blow"].

fluc-tus, tūs, m. [for flugv-tus, fr. FLUGV, root of flŭo, "to flow"] ("A flowing"; hence) *A wave, billow.*

flū-men, mĭnis, n. [flŭ-o, "to flow"] ("That which flows"; hence) *A river*;—at ch. 58 the river to which reference is made is the Mosa; see Mosa.

flŭo, fluxi, fluxum, flŭĕre, 3. v. n. *To flow* [akin to Sans. root PLU].

fŏre, fut. inf. of sum.

for-ma, mæ, f. [for fer-ma; fr. fĕr-o] ("That which is borne," *etc.*; hence) *Form* in the widest sense of the word; *shape, figure.*

1. **for-s**, tis, f. [probably for fer-s, fr. fer-o] ("A bringing";—"that which brings"; hence) *Chance, casualty, hap.*—Adverbial expressions: a. Fors (=fors sit, *chance may be;* i.e.) *perchance, peradventure, perhaps.*—b. Forte (abl.), *By chance* or *accident; perchance.*

2. **fors**; see 1. fors.

forte; see 1. fors.

for-tis, te, adj. *Brave, bold, courageous.* ☞ (Comp.: fortĭor); Sup.: fort-issĭmus [for fertis, fr. fĕr-o; and so, "bearing, that bears"; hence, "strong"; hence, as a result, "brave," *etc.*; or akin to Sans. root DHṚISH, "to be courageous"].

fortissĭme; see fortiter.

fort-ĭter, adv. [fort-is, "brave"] *Courageously, with*

courage, bravely. ☞ Comp.: fort-ĭus; Sup.: fort-issĭme.

fort-ūna, ūnæ, f. [fors, fort-is, "chance"] ("That which appertains to *fors*"; hence) **1.** *Chance, hap, luck, fortune,* whether good or bad.—**2.** Plur.: *Possessions, property, fortune,* etc.; ch. 3.

fos-sa, sæ, f. [for fod-sa; fr. fŏd-ĭo, "to dig"] ("A thing dug"; hence) *A ditch, trench, fosse.*

frāter, tris, m. *A brother* [akin to Sans. *bhratri,* "a brother"].

frĕm-ĭtus, ĭtūs, m. [frĕm-o, "to roar"] **1.** *A roaring.*—**2.** *A dull heavy sound,* or *noise,* of persons speaking in angry tones.

frĭg-us, ŏris, n. [frĭg-ĕo, "to be cold"] *Cold, coldness;*—at ch. 12, in plur.

fro-ns, ntis, f. *The forehead* or *brow* [akin to Sans. *bhrū,* Gr. ὀ-φρύ-ς].

frūment-ārĭus, ārĭa, ārĭum, adj. [frument-um] *Pertaining to corn:*—res frūmentārĭa, *corn, provisions;* ch. 8;—inopia frumentaria, *scarcity of corn* or *provisions;* ch. 24.

frū-mentum, menti, n. [frū-or, "to eat"] ("The thing eaten"; hence) *Corn, grain.*

frustra, adv. [akin to fraudo] ("In a deceived manner"; hence) *Without effect, in vain, to no purpose.*

fuĕram, pluperf. ind. of sum.

fŭg-a, æ, f. [fŭg-ĭo, "to flee"] *Flight:*—in fugam dare, *to put to flight, to rout.*

fŭgĭens, ntis, P. pres. of fugio.

fŭg-ĭo, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, fŭgĕre, 3. v. n. *and* a.: **1.** Neut.: *To flee, take to flight.*—**2.** Act.: **a.** *To flee from, shun.*—**b.** *To flee quite away from, to escape* [akin to φυγ, root of φεύγ-ω, "to flee"; also, to Sans. root BHUJ, "to bend", Pass. in reflexive force, "to bend ones's self"].

fū-mus, mi, m. ("The rushing, *or* shaken, thing"; hence) *Smoke;*—at ch. 48 in plur. to denote the numerous places in which the enemy's country was being fired [akin to Gr. θύ-ω, "to rush"; also, to Sans. root DHU or DHŪ, "to shake," whence *dhū-ma,* "smoke"].

funda, æ, f. *A sling* [Gr. σφενδ-όνη].

fund-o, fūdi, fūsum, fundĕre, 3. v. a. *To pour, pour out.*—Pass.: **fund-or,** fūsus sum, fundi [root FUD, akin to χύ-σις, "a pouring out"; χέω, "to pour out"].

fūn-is, is, m. (The binding thing"; hence) **1.** *A cord, rope.*—**2.** *A cable* [akin to Sans. root BANDH, "to bind"].

fū-sĭlis, sĭle, adj. [for fud-sĭlis; fr. fundo, "to pour out," through root FUD] ("That can be poured out"; hence) *Softened.*

fŭtūrus, a um, P. fut. of sum;—at ch. 3, supply esse with futuros.

Galli, ōrum, m. plur. *The Galli* or *Gauls.*—Sing. **Gallus,** i, m. *One of the Galli* or *Gauls; a Gaul.*—Hence, **a. Gall-ĭa,** ĭæ, f. *The country of the Galli; Gaul:*—Gallia citerior (or Cisalpina), *Hither* (or *Cisalpine*) *Gaul;* i.e. Gaul on the Italian side of the Alps.—**b. Gall-ĭcus,** ĭca, ĭcum, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the Galli; Gallic;*—at ch. 12, supply ædificiis with Gallicis.

Gallĭa, æ; **Gallĭcus,** a, um; **Gallus,** i; see Galli.

gall-īna, īnæ, f. [gall-us, "a cock"] ("One pertaining to a *gallus*"; e.) *A hen.*

Geidūni ōrum, m. plur.

The Geidumi; a people of Belgic Gaul.

gĕn-er, ĕri, m. *A son-in-law* [akin to Sans. *jâm-âtri*, Gr. γαμ-βρός].

gen-s, tis, f. [gĕn-o, "to beget"] ("A begetting"; that which is begotten; hence) 1. *A race* of persons.—2. *A nation.*

gĕnus, ĕris, n. ("Birth"; hence) 1. *A race, stock, family.* —2. Of things: *Kind, sort* [γέν-ος].

gĕrendus, a, um, Gerundive of gĕro.

Germāni, ōrum, m. plur. *The Germans.*—Hence, **Germān-ĭa**, ĭæ, f. *The country of the Germans, Germany.*

Germānĭa, æ; see Germani.

gĕro, gessi, gestum, gĕrĕre, 3. v. a. ("To bear, carry"; hence) 1. *To do, perform, carry on*:—cominus rem gerere, (*to carry on the matter hand to hand*; i.e.) *to come to*, or *engage in, a hand to hand contest*; ch. 44;—bene gerere, *to carry on*, or *manage, successfully.*—2. Of war: *To wage.* —Pass.: **gĕror**, gestus sum, gĕri.

gestus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of gĕro.

glădĭus, ĭi, m. *A sword.*

glans, ndis, f. ("An acorn"; hence) *A bullet, ball*, or *pellet* of clay, *etc.*, in the shape of an acorn; ch. 43.

glōr-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [akin to clār-us, "famous, illustrious"] 1. *Fame, renown, glory.*—2. *Vaunting, vainglory, boasting.*

Græc-us, a, um, adj. [Græc-i, "the Greeks"] *Greek.*

grāt-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [grāt-us, "pleasing"] ("The quality of the *gratus*"; hence) 1. *Favour, esteem, regard, kindness*, shown by another to one's self. — 2. *Credit, influence.*

grātŭlā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [gratul(a)-or, "to congratulate"] *Congratulation, a wishing one joy*, etc.

grăvĭor, us; see gravis.

grăv-is, e, adj.: 1. *Heavy, weighty.*—2. *Severe, serious, dangerous*:—gravius vulnus, *a very severe wound.* ☞ Comp.: grăvĭor; Sup.: grav-issĭmus [prob. akin to βαρ-ύς; Sans. *gar-u*, for original *gar-u*].

grăvissĭme; see gravĭter.

grăvissĭmus, a, um; see gravis.

grăv-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [grăv-is, "heavy"; also "weighty, important"] ("The quality of the *gravis*"; hence) 1. *Heaviness, weight.*—2. *Weight, importance.*

grăv-ĭter, adv. [grav-is, "serious"] 1. *Heavily, bitterly*; —for graviter ferre, see fero.—2. *Excessively, deeply*, etc. ☞ Comp.: grav-ius; Sup.: grăvissĭme.

grăvĭus; see gravis *and* grăvĭter.

Grudĭi, ōrum, m. plur. *The Grudii*; a people of Belgic Gaul, in the locality now called Groede.

gŭbernā-tor, tōris, m. gŭbern(a)-o, "to steer"] *A steersman, pilot.*

gust-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [gustus, "a tasting"] *To taste.*

hăb-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. v. a.: 1. *To have* in the widest sense of the word.—2. *To hold* or *possess.*—3. Of a speech, *etc.*: *To utter, deliver*, etc.—4. With second Acc.: *To hold, account, deem, reckon, regard* something as that which is denoted by second Acc.—5. Of an assembly, *etc.*: *To hold.*—6. Pass.: *To be held, accounted, deemed*, etc. —Pass.: **hăb-ĕor**, ĭtus sum, ĕri [prob. akin to ἅπ-τομαι, "to

lay hold of"; also to ăp-io or ăp-o, "to seize or grasp"].

1. hăbĭtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of habeo.

2. hăb-ĭtus, ūs, m. [habe-o] ("The having or holding one's self, etc., in a certain condition"; hence) 1. *Condition, state, habit; station of life.*—2. *Dress, attire.*

haud, adv. *Not at all, by no means; not.*

hĭbern-a, ōrum, n. plur. [hibern-us, "wintry, winter-"] With ellipse of castra, which is occasionally expressed: *Winter-camp, winter-quarters.*

Hibernia, æ, f. *Hibernia* or *Ireland.*

1. **hic**, hæc, hoc (Gen. hūjus; Dat. huic), pron. dem. *This person or thing*:—hæc tamen alunt, *these* (animals) *they nevertheless rear*; ch. 12: here hæc (acc. plur. neut.) refers to the gender implied in leporem, gallinam, anserem respectively, and not to their grammatical gender; cf. also [§ 160]: 1. As Subst.: a. Sing.: (a) **hic**, m. *This man, he.*—(b) **hoc**, n. *This thing, this.* —b. Plur.: (a) **hi**, m. *These persons* or *men.*—(b) **hæc**, n. *These things*;—at ch. 88, hæc ipsa (the acc. of nearer Object) depend on facere (Historic Inf.) to be supplied.—2. **Hoc**, adverbial Abl.: *On this account, for this reason* [akin to Sans. pronominal root I, aspirated; with c (=ce), demonstrative suffix].

2. **hic**, adv. [1. hic] *In this place, here.*

hiĕm-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [hiems, hiĕm-is, "winter"] *To winter; to have,* or *take up, winter quarters.*

hiem-s, is, f. ("The snowy time"; hence) *Winter* [akin to Sans. *him-a*, "snow"; Gr. χειμ-ών, "winter"; χεῖμ-α, "winter weather"].

Hispān-ia, æ, f. [Hispān-i "the Hispani or Spaniards"] *The country of the Hispani, Spain.*

Hispān-us, a, um, adj. [id.] *Of,* or *belonging to, the Hispani; Spanish.*

hŏ-mo, ĭnis, comm. gen. *A human being, a person; a man, woman* [prob. akin to Sans. root BHU, "to be," and so, "the being"; usually referred to hum-us, "the ground," and so, "the one pertaining to the ground"].

hŏnes-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for honos-tus; fr. honos (=honor), "honour"] ("Furnished, or provided, with honour"; hence) *Honourable.*

hŏnor (**hŏnos**), ōris, m.: 1. *Honour, respect, esteem,* etc.— 2. *Public honour* or *distinction* in recognition of services rendered to the state.—3. *Official dignity, office, post,* etc.

hōra, æ, f. *An hour*:—hora octava (ch. 35), *the eighth hour,* i.e. at 2 o'clock, P.M.; the Romans reckoning their first hour from our 6 o'clock A.M. [ὥρα].

horrĭbĭlior, us; see horribilis.

horr-ĭbĭlis, ĭbĭle, adj. [horrĕo (in act. force), "to tremble at"] ("To be trembled at"; hence) *Terrible, dreadful, horrible.* ☞ Comp.: horrĭbĭlĭor.

horridior, us; see horridus.

horr-ĭdus, ĭda, ĭdum, adj. [horrĕo, "to stand on end," as hair, *etc.*; "to bristle"; hence, "to be terrible," *etc.*] *Terrible, horrible, horrid, frightful.* ☞ Comp.: horrid-ĭor.

hortātus, a, um, P. perf. of hortor.

hor-tor, tātus sum, tāri, 1. v. dep. *To strongly urge; to exhort, advise,* etc. [perhaps akin to ὄρ-νυμι, "to rouse"].

hospĭt-ĭum, ĭi, n. [hospes, hospĭt-is, "a host"] ("The thing pertaining to a *hospes*"; hence) *Hospitality*.

hos-tis, tis, comm. gen. ("The eating one"; hence, "a stranger *or* foreigner" entertained as a "guest"; hence) *An enemy*, or *foe*, of one's country.—Plur.: *The enemy* [prob. akin to Sans. root GHAS, "to eat"].

hūc, adv. [for hoc, adverbial neut. acc. of hic, "this"] 1. *To this place, hither*.—2. *To this, hereto*:—accedebat huc, *there was added hereto*; ch. 6.

huic, dat. sing, of 1. hic.

hūmānissĭmus, a, um; see humanus.

hūm-ānus, āna, ānum, adj. [for homin-anus; fr. homo, homin-is, "a man"] 1. *Of*, or *belonging to, a man; human*.—2. *Civilised*, etc. ☞ Comp.: hūmān-ĭor; Sup.: hūmān-issĭmus.

hŭmĭlĭor, us; see humilis;—at ch. 1, with humiliores supply eas=naves.

hŭm-ĭlis, ĭle, adj. [hum-us, "the ground"] ("Of, *or* belonging to, *humus*"; hence) 1. *Low*.—2. *Mean, insignificant, humble*, etc. ☞ Comp.: hŭmĭl-ĭor; Sup.: hŭmil-lĭmus.

hŭmĭl-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [humilis, "low"] ("The quality of the *humilis*"; hence) 1. *Lowness*, as opposed to height; *low build* of vessels; ch. 1.—2. *Lowness* of condition; *insignificance, low* or *mean position*, etc.

ĭ-bi, adv. *In that place; there* [akin to Sans. pronominal root I, with suffix bi].

id; see is.

id-circ-o, adv. [id, acc. neut. sing. of is, "that"; circ-a, "about, in respect to"] ("About, *or* in respect to, that"; hence) *Therefore, on that account, for this* or *that reason*.

ī-dem, ĕădem, ĭdem (Gen. ējusdem; Dat. ēīdem), pron. dem. [pronominal root I; suffix dem] ("That, *or* the very, person *or* thing"; hence) *The same*.—As Subst.: a. Masc.: *The same man* or *person*.—b. Neut.: *The same thing*.

ĭdōnĕus, a, um, adj. *Fit, suitable, convenient*;—sometimes with Dat. [§ 106, (3)]; at ch. 42 with ad [Notes to Syntax, p. 186, E].

ĭĕrunt, for iverunt, 3. pers. plur. perf. ind. of 3. eo.

ignis, is, m. *Fire* [akin to Sans. *agni*, "fire"].

ī-gnōbĭlis, gnōbĭle, adj. [for in-gnōbĭlis; fr. ĭn, "negative" particle; gnōbĭlis (= nobĭlis), "well known"] ("Not *nobilis*"; hence, "unknown"; hence) 1. *Unknown to fame, obscure, not renowned*.—2. *Low, ignoble*.

ī-gnō-ro, rāvi, rātum, rāre, 1. v. a. [for in-gno-ro; fr. in, "negative" particle; root GNO; whence no-sco, old form gno-sco, "to know"] *Not to know*, or *know of; to be ignorant of; to be unacquainted with*. — Pass.: **ī-gnō-ror**, rātus sum, rāri.

illātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of infero.

il-le, la, lud (Gen. illĭus; Dat. illi), demonstr. pron. [for is-le; fr. is] *That* person *or* thing.—As Subst.: Of both numbers and all genders: *That person* or *thing; he, she, it; they*, etc.

illĭgātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of illĭgo.

il-lĭgo, lĭgāvi, lĭgātum, lĭgāre, 1. v. a. [for in-lĭgo; fr. ĭn, "on"; lĭgo, "to bind"] *To bind* or *tie on, to fasten*.—Pass.: **il-lĭgor**, lĭgātus sum, lĭgāri.

Illўrĭcum, i, n. *Illyricum*; the modern Dalmatia.

Imanuentius, ii, m. *Imanuentius*: a king of the Trinobantes, who was killed by Cassivellaunus.

immissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of immitto.

im-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a. [for in-mitto; fr. in, "against"; mitto, "to send"] *To send against.*—Pass.: **im-mittor**, missus sum, mitti.

im-mortālis, mortāle, adj. [for in-mortālis; fr. in, "not"; mortālis, "mortal"] *Immortal, undying.*

impĕdī-mentum, menti. n. [impedī-o, "to hinder"] ("The hindering thing"; hence) 1. *A hindrance, impediment.*—2. Plur.: *The baggage* of troops, *etc.*

im-pĕd-io, īvi *or* ii, ītum, īre, 4. v. a. [for in-pĕd-io; fr. in, "in"; pes, pĕd-is, "the foot"] ("To get the foot in" something; hence, "to shackle," *etc.*; hence) *To hinder, prevent, impede.*—Pass.: **im-pĕd-ior**, ītus sum, īri.

impĕdītus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of impedio;—at ch. 44 supply eum with impeditum:—omnium impeditis animis, *while the minds of all were prevented* from attending to him, *i.e.* while they were engaged about matters connected with the embarcation; ch. 7 [§ 125, *a*].—2. Pa.: *Obstructed; presenting obstacles* or *impediments*, etc.

im-pello, pŭli, pulsum, pellĕre, 3. v. a. [for in-pello; fr. in, "against"; pello, "to drive"] ("To drive, *or* push, against"; hence) 1. *To push forwards.*—2. *To impel, urge, instigate.*—Pass.: **im-pellor**, pulsus sum, pelli.

impĕrā-tor, tōris, m. [impĕr(a)-o] *A commander*, esp. *a commander-in-chief.*

impĕrā-tum, ti, n. [impĕr(a)-o, "to command"] ("That which is commanded"; hence) *A command, order.*

impĕrātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of impĕro.

im-pĕrītus, pĕrīta, pĕrītum, adj. [for in-pĕrītus; fr. in, "not"; pĕrītus, "skilful"] With Gen. [§ 132]: *Unskilful, unskilled,* or *inexperienced in; unversed in, not acquainted with.*

impĕr-ium, ii, n. [impĕr-o, "to command"] 1. *A command, order.*—2. *Authority, power.*—3. *Dominion, empire.*

im-pĕro, pĕrāvi, pĕrātum, pĕrāre, 1. v. a. *and* n. [for in-păro; fr. in, "upon"; păro, "to put"] ("To put (a matter, *etc.*) upon" one; hence) 1.: a. *To command, order, enjoin, bid*;—with uti and Subj., ch. 37.—With Objective clause [§ 156, (3)], ch. 1.—With Dat. [§ 106, (4)], ch. 1, *etc.*;—also, alone, ch. 1.—b. Impers. Pass.: **imperatum erat**, *it had been commanded, the order had been given*; chapters 7, 47.—2.: a. *To demand, require,* etc.—b. With Acc. of Object demanded (with or without Dat. of person on whom the demand is made): *To demand* something *of* one; *to make a demand,* or *requisition, on* one *for* something; ch. 1; so, ch. 20.—Pass.: **im-pĕror**, pĕrātus sum, pĕrāri.

impĕtrandi, Gerund in di fr. impetro.

impĕtrātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of impetro;—at ch. 41 supply esse with impetraturos.

im-pĕtro, pĕtrāvi, pĕtrātum, pĕtrāre, 1. v. a. [for in-patro; fr. in, "without force"; patro, "to perform"] ("To perform, accomplish" by entreaty, *etc.*; hence) *To get, obtain,* etc.—Pass.: **im-pĕtror**, pĕtrātus sum, pĕtrāri.

impĕt-us, ūs m. [impĕt-o

"to fall upon, *or* attack"] **1.** *An attack, assault, onset.* — **2.** *Impetuosity, violence, force.*

im-plōro, plōrāvi, plōrātum, plōrāre, 1. v. a. [for in-ploro; fr. in, "upon"; plōro, "to bewail"; hence, "to cry out aloud"] ("To cry out aloud upon" a person; hence) *To beg, beseech, intreat, invoke, implore.*

importātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of importo.

im-porto, portāvi, portātum, portāre, 1. v. a. [for in-porto; fr. in, "into"; porto, "to carry *or* bring"] *To carry* or *bring into* a country, *to import.*—Pass.: **im-portor**, portātus sum, portāri.

im-prōvīsus, prōvīsa, prōvīsum, adj. [for in-prōvisus; fr. in, "not"; prōvīsus, "foreseen"] ("Nor foreseen"; hence) *Unexpected.*—Adverbial expression: —de improviso, *unexpectedly, suddenly.*

im-prūdens, prūdentis, adj. [for in-prudens; fr. in, "not"; prūdens, "foreseeing"] ("Not foreseeing"; hence) **1.** *Inadvertent, heedless.* — **2.** *Inexperienced, unwary.*

imprūdent-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [imprūdens, imprudent-is, "imprudent"] ("The quality of the *imprūdens*"; hence) *Imprudence, indiscretion.*

1. **impulsus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of impello.

2. **impul-sus**, sūs, m. [impello, "to push on," through root IMPUL; hence, "to instigate"] *Instigation, incitement.*

in, prep. gov. abl. *or* acc.: **1.** With Abl.: **a.** *In.*—**b.** *On, upon.* —**2.** With Acc.: **a.** *Into.*—**b.** Of time: (a) *Unto, until.*—(b) *For:* —in perpetuum, *for ever, constantly;* ch. 39;—in dies, (*for days,* i.e.) *daily, day by day.*—**c.** *Against.*—**d.** Of an attack: *On, upon,* persons; ch. 15.—**e.** Of a feeling, *etc.*: *To, towards:*—in se, *towards himself;* ch. 4, *etc.*—**f.** Of a purpose, *etc.*: *On, upon, for.*—**g.** Of extension in a certain direction: — in longitudinem, *in length;* ch. 13.—**h.** *With reference,* or *regard, to; as to:* —in se, *in reference to himself;* ch. 27; so, in multitudinem, *in reference to the multitude;* ch. 27 [Gr. ἐν].

ĭnānis, e, adj. *Empty.*

incend-ĭum, ĭi, n. [incend-o, "to burn"] *A burning, conflagration.*

in-cen-do, di, sum, dĕre, 3. v. a. ("To put fire in *or* into"; hence) *To set on fire, burn.* — Pass.: **in-cen-dor**, sus sum, di [for in-can-do; fr. in, "in *or* into"; root CAN, akin to κά-ω, "to burn"].

incensus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of incendo.

in-certus, certa, certum, adj. [in "not"; certus, "sure"] *Not sure, uncertain, doubtful.*

in-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, cĭpĕre, 3. v. a. [for in-căpĭo; fr. in, "in"; căpĭo, "to take"] ("To take in" hand; hence) *To begin, commence.*

in-cŏlo, cŏlŭi, no sup., cŏlĕre, 3. v. n. *and* a. [in, "in"; colo, "to dwell"] ("To dwell in" a place; hence) **1.** Neut.: *To dwell, reside.*—**2.** Act.: *To inhabit.*— Pass.: **in-cŏlor**, no perf., cŏli.

in-cŏlŭmis, cŏlŭme, adj. [in, in "intensive" force; obsol. cŏlŭmis, "safe"] *Quite safe, safe, in safety.*

incommŏd-e, adv. [incommŏ-dus, "disadvantageous"] ("After the manner of the *incommodus*"; hence) *Disadvantageously.*

incommŏd-um, i, n. [incommod-us, "troublesome"] ("That which is troublesome"; hence) *Trouble, misfortune, disaster.*

in-crēdĭbĭlis, crēdĭbĭle, adj. [in, "not"; crēdĭbĭlis, "to be believed"] *Not to be believed, incredible, extraordinary.*

incur-sĭo, sĭōnis, f. [for in-curr-sio; fr. incurr-o, "to run into"; hence, "to make an inroad" into a country] *An inroad, raid*, etc.

i-n-de, adv. [probably fr. pronominal root I; with n, epenthetic; de, suffix] ("From that" thing; hence) *From that place* or *quarter, thence.*

in-dīco, dixi, dictum, dīcĕre, 3. v. a. [in "augmentative" force; dīco, "to say"] *To declare publicly; to proclaim, appoint.*

in-dignus, digna, dignum, adj. [in, "not"; dignus, "worthy"] *Unworthy*;—sometimes with Abl. [§ 119, *a*].

in-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. v. a. [in, "into"; dūco, "to lead"] 1. *To lead into.*—2. *To move, excite, rouse, persuade, prevail upon, induce to.*—Pass.: **in-dūcor**, ductus sum, dūci.

Indŭtĭŏmărus, i, m. *Indutiomarus*; a chieftain of the Treviri.

ĭn-ĕo, ĭvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, īre, v. a. irreg. [in, "into"; ĕo, "to go"] ("To go into"; hence) In time: *To enter upon, begin, undertake, commence.*—Pass.: **ĭn-ĕor**, ĭtus sum, īri.

infĕrendus, a, um, Gerundive of infero.

infĕr-ĭor, ĭus, comp. adj. [infĕr-us, "low"] *Lower.*

in-fĕro, in-tŭli, il-lātum, in-ferre, 3. v. a. [in, "to, into"; fĕro, "to bear *or* bring"] ("To bear *or* bring into" a place, *etc.*; hence) 1. *To bring, occasion, cause*, etc., *to.*—2. Of war: *To wage*, or *make, upon.*—3. Of wounds: *To inflict.*—Pass.: **in-fĕror**, il-lātus sum, in-ferri.

in-f-ĕrus, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. [in, "in"; suffix ĕrus, with digamma or f prefixed] ("That is in *or* within"; hence, as opposed to "sŭpĕrus") 1. Pos.: *That is below, beneath*, or *underneath; low.*—2. Comp.: **infĕrĭor**, us, *Lower; lower down.*—3. Sup.: **īmus** (also infimus), a, um: a. *Lowest.*—b. *The lowest part* or *bottom of* that denoted by the Subst. to which it is in attribution.

in-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, fĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for in-facio; fr. in, "in"; făcĭo, "to make"] ("To make" a thing to go *or* be "in" something; hence) With Abl.: *To dip in, to dye with.*

in-fīnī-tus, ta, tum, adj. [in, "not"; fīnĭ-o, "to limit, bound"] ("Without limit, boundless"; hence) Of number: *Countless, infinite.*

in-gens, gentis, adj. [in, "not"; gens, "a race *or* kind"] ("That is not of its race *or* kind"; hence) *Vast, immense, huge.*

in-grĕdĭor, gressus sum, grĕdi, 3. v. dep. [for in-gradior; fr. in, "into"; gradior, "to step"] ("To step into"; hence) *To enter.*

1. **ĭn-ĭmīcus**, ĭmīca, ĭmīcum, adj. [for in-ămīcus; fr. in, "not"; ămīcus, "friendly"] *Unfriendly, hostile, inimical*:—inimico animo, Abl. of quality [§ 115], ch. 4.—As Subst.: **ĭn-ĭmīcus**, i, m. *A (private) enemy* or *foe.*

2. **ĭnĭmīcus**, i; see 1. ĭnĭmīcus.

ĭnĭquissĭmus, a, um; see iniquus.

ĭn-īquus, īqua, īquum, adj. [for in-æquus; fr. in, "not"; æquus, "just"; hence, "favourable"] *Unfavourable, disadvantageous*;—sometimes with Dat. [§ 106, (3)]. ☞ Comp.: ĭnīqu-ĭor; Sup.: iniqu-issĭmus.

ini-tium, tii, n. [ĭnĕo, "to go into" a place; hence, "to enter upon, begin," through root INI] *A beginning, commencement:* — initio, *in the beginning, in the first place.*

ĭnĭtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of ineo.

injūrĭ-a, æ, f. [injūrĭ-us, "injurious"] ("The thing pertaining to the *injurius*"; hence) *Unjust* or *wrongful conduct, injustice; a wrong, injury*, etc.

in-jus-sus, sūs (only found in Abl. Sing.), m. [for in-jub-sus; fr. in, "not"; jŭb-ĕo, "to command"] ("A not commanding"; hence) *Without command:* — injussu Cæsaris, *without Cæsar's command* or *order*; ch. 28.

ĭnŏp-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [ĭnops, ĭnŏp-is, "without means"] ("The quality, *or* state, of the *inops*"; hence) *Want, lack, scarcity.*

inquĭo or **inquam**, v. def. *To say.*

in-scĭens, scĭentis, adj. [in, "not"; sciens, "knowing"] ("Not knowing"; hence) *Unaware, without one's knowledge;* —at ch. 7, insciente Cæsare is the Abl. abs. [§ 125, *b*].

in-scĭ-us, a, um, adj. [in, "not"; scĭ-o, "to know"] *Not knowing, ignorant* of the cause, *etc., unaware.*

insequendus, a, um, Gerundive of insequor.

insĕquens, ntis, P. pres. of insequor; — at ch. 16, supply nostris with insequentibus.

in-sĕquor, sĕquūtus sum, sĕqui, 3. v. dep. [in, "after, close upon"; sequor, "to follow"] 1. *To follow after* or *close upon; to pursue closely.*—2. *To follow up* a thing;—at ch. 43, without Object.

insĕquūtus, a, um, P. perf. of insĕquor.

insĭd-ĭæ, ĭārum, f. plur. [in-sĭd-ĕo, "to take up a position in a place"] ("A taking up of a position in a place"; hence) Of troops: *An ambush, ambuscade, liers in wait.*

in-stĭg-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. ("To goad on"; hence) *To incite, stimulate, urge on, instigate*, etc.—Pass.: **in-stĭg-or**, ātus sum, āri [in, "on"; root STIG, akin to Gr. στίζω, "to goad"].

in-stĭtŭo, stĭtŭi, stĭtūtum, stĭtŭĕre, 3. v. a. [for in-stătŭo; fr. in, "without force"; stătŭo, "to set"] 1. *To put, set, place*, etc.—2. Of troops: *To form, draw up.*—3. *To construct, build.* —4. *To resolve*, or *determine, upon.* — 5. *To begin, commence, undertake*, etc.—Pass.: **in-stĭtŭor**, stĭtūtus sum, stĭtŭi.

instĭtūtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of instituo.

in-sto, stĭti, stătum, stāre, 1. v. n. [in "upon"; sto, "to stand"] ("To stand upon"; hence) *To press hard, assail vigorously*, etc.

instructus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of instruo.

instrū-mentum, menti, n. [instrŭ-o, "to build *or* construct"] ("The building, *or* constructing, thing"; hence, an "implement" of any kind; hence) *Matériel* of war; *stores, supplies*, etc.

in-strŭo, struxi, structum, strŭĕre, 3. v. a. [in, "without force"; strŭo, "to build"] 1. *To build.*—2. Of troops, *etc.*: *To arrange, draw up, form*, etc.—3. *To equip, furnish, provide, supply.* — Pass.: **in-strŭor**, structus sum, strŭi.

in-sŭētus, sŭēta, sŭētum, adj. [in, "not"; suetus, "accustomed"] 1. *Not accustomed, unaccustomed;*—at ch. 6, with Gerund in di [§§ 141, 2; 132].—2. *Not customary, unusual, rare.*

[illegible]

... inter-cipior, [illegible]

inter-dico, dixi, dictum, dicere, 3. v. n. [inter, "between"; dico, "to speak"] ("To speak (to pronounce judgment, etc.) between"; hence, "to make a decree or order"; hence) To forbid, prohibit, interdict.

[illegible]

... in the meantime, meanwhile.

inter-ior, [illegible] comp. adj. [[illegible] "within"] 1. Inner, interior.—2. Dwelling in the interior of a country, distant from the sea, inland; ch. 14. [illegible] Sup.: intimus.

interisse, for interiisse or interivisse, perf. inf. of intereo.

intĕrĭ-tus, tūs, m. [intĕrĕo, "to perish," through root ...

TERI] ("A perish"; hence) Of persons: *Death*, etc.

intermissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of intermitto.

inter-mitto, misi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a. [inter, "apart"; mitto, "to make to go"] ("To make to go apart"; hence) 1. *To leave off*, or *discontinue*, *for awhile*; *to interrupt* the doing of a thing.—2. P. perf. pass.: Of space: *Being allowed to intervene.*—Pass.: **inter-mittor**, missus sum, mitti.

inter-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, pōnĕre, 3. v. a. [inter, "between"; pōno, "to put"] ("To put between"; hence) Of a promise: *To interpose*, *pledge*, etc.;—at ch. 6, interponere is the Historic Inf. [§ 140, 2].—Pass.: **inter-pōnor**, pŏsĭtus sum, pōni.

interpŏsĭtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of interpono.

interpres, ĕtis, comm. gen. ("A go-between, agent"; hence) *An interpreter.*

inter-sum, fŭi, esse, v. n. [inter, "between"; sum, "to be"] 1. Of space, *etc.*: *To be between*, *intervene.* — 2. Impers.: **interesse**, etc., *To be of advantage*, *importance*, *consequence*, etc.

inter-vallum, valli, n. [inter, "between"; vallum, "the mound" of a camp, *etc.*] ("The space between the mound," *etc.*, of a camp and the soldiers' tents; hence) *An interval* of space; *distance.*

intrā, prep. gov. acc. [contr. fr. intĕrā, abl. sing. fem. of intĕrus; see intĕrior] *On the inside of*, *within.*

intrŏ-ĕo, īvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, īre, v. n. [intro, "within, inside"; ĕo, "to go *or* come"] *To go*, or *come*, *inside*; *to enter.*

intrŏĭ-tus, tūs, m. [intrŏĕo, "to go within," through true root INTROI] ("A going within"; hence) *An entrance*, *approach.*

intrōmissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of intromitto.

intrō-mitto, misi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a. [intro, "within"; mitto, "to cause, *or* allow, to go"] ("To cause, *or* allow, to go within" a place; hence) *To admit*, *receive*, *inside.*—Pass.: **intrō-mittor**, missus sum, mitti.

intrō-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, rumpĕre, 3. v. n. [intro, "within"; rumpo, "to break"] *To break within*, *to force one's way inside*, etc.

intus, adv. *Within*, *in the inside* or *interior*;—at ch. 45 intus = *inside* the camp [akin to Gr. ἐντός].

in-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, vĕnīre, 4. v. a. [in, "upon"; vĕnĭo, "to come"] ("To come upon"; hence). *To find*, *discover*, etc.—Pass.: **in-vĕnĭor**, ventus sum, vĕnīri.

in-vĕtĕrasco, vĕtĕrāvi, no sup., vĕtĕrascĕre, 3. v. n. [in, "without force"; vĕterasco, "to become old"] ("To become, *or* grow, old"; hence, as a result) Of things as subject: 1. *To become established*, *fixed*, or *permanent.* — 2. In a bad sense: *To become obsolete*; *to die out* or *away*, etc.

invītātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of invito.

invīto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To invite.*—Pass.: **invītor**, ātus sum, āri.

in-vī-tus, ta, tum, adj. ("Not desiring"; hence) *Unwilling*, *reluctant*, *against one's will* [in, "not"; Sans. root VI, "to desire"].

i-pse, psa, psum, pron. dem. [for is-pse; fr. is; suffix pse] *Self*, *very*, *identical.*—As Subst.: m.: a. Sing.: *Himself.*—b. Plur.: *Themselves*;—at ch. 27 ipsorum

denotes Titurius and the soldiers in camp with him.

Ire, pres. inf. of 4. eo.

Iri, impers. pres. inf. pass. of 4. eo.

ir-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, rumpĕre, 3. v. n. [for in-rumpo; fr. in, "into"; rumpo, "to break or burst"] Folld. by in with Acc.: *To break*, or *burst, into; to force one's way into*; ch. 44.

is, ĕa, id, pron. dem. [pronominal root I] 1. *This, that*, person *or* thing just mentioned. As Subst.: a. Sing.: (a) Masc.: *He*. — (b) Neut.: *It, that*. — b. Plur.: (a) Masc.: *Those* just mentioned; *they*.—(b) Neut.: *Those things*. — 2. *Of such a nature* or *kind, such*:—neque is sum, qui terrear, *nor am I such an one as to be frighiened*, or *the man to be frighiened*; ch. 30.

Ita, adv.: 1. *Thus, in this way* or *manner, so*.—2. *In the following way* or *manner*.—3. *Accordingly*.—4. Of extent or degree: *So, so very* [akin to Sans. *iti*, "thus"].

Ităl-ĭa, ĭæ, f. *Italy*, a country of Southern Europe [either ἰταλός, "a bull," *or* a man named Italus].

Ită-que, conj. [ita, "thus"; quĕ, "and"] 1. *And thus, and so*.—2. *On this*, or *that, account; therefore*.

Item, adv.: 1. *So, even so, in like manner*.—2. *Also, likewise* [akin to Sans. *ittham*, "so"].

I-ter, tĭnĕris, n. [ĕo, "to go," through root I] ("A going"; hence) 1. Of troops: *A march*. —2. *A journey*.—3. *A route*.—4. *A road, way*.

Itĕr-um, adv. ("Beyond this, further"; hence) *Anew, afresh, a second time, again* [akin to Sans. *itar-a*, "the other"].

Itius (ĭi, m.) **Portus** (ûs, m.), *Itius Portus* (now *Boulogne*, according to some; according to others, *Vitsand* or *Vissant*, near Calais); a port of the Morini in Belgic Gaul, from which Cæsar passed over into Britain.

Itūrus, a, um, P. fut. of 4. eo; —at ch. 31 supply esse with ituros.

jăcio, jēci, jactum, jăcĕre, 3. v. a. ("To make to go"; hence) *To throw, cast, fling*. — Pass.: **jăcior**, jactus sum, jăci [akin to Sans. root YÂ, "to go," in causative force].

jactus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of jăcio.

jăcŭlum, i, n. [jăcŭl-us, "that may, *or* can, be cast"; fr. jăcio, "to cast"] ("The thing that may, *or* can, be cast"; hence) *A javelin, dart, missile*.

jam, adv. [prob. for eam, fr. is, "this"] 1. *At this time; now*. — 2. *Already*: — jam ante, *already before*; ch. 9.

jŭbĕo, jussi, jussum, jŭbēre, 2. v. a. *To order, command, bid*. —Pass.: **jŭbĕor**, jussus sum, jŭbēri.

jūdicâssent for judicavissent, 3. pers. plur. pluperf. subj. of judico.

jūdĭc-ĭum, ĭi, n. ("A judging"; hence) 1. *A trial*.—2. *Decree, decision*. — 3. *Judgment, opinion, decision*.

jū-dĭc-o, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. a. *and* n. [for jur-dĭc-o; fr. jus, jūr-is, "law"; dīc-o, "to point out"] ("To point out what is law"; hence, "to pass judgment about"; hence) 1. Act.: a. *To decide, determine*.—b. *To deem, consider, judge*.—c. With second Acc.: *To pronounce, declare, proclaim* a person, *etc.*, to be that which is represented by the second Acc.; ch. 56.—2. Neut.: *To settle, come to a decision* or *de-*

termination. — Pass.: **jūdĭc-or**, ātus sum, āri.

jŭg-um, i, n. [jungo, "to join," through root JUG] ("The joining thing"; hence, "the yoke" of draught animals; hence) **1.** Of mountains: *A height, summit, ridge*. — **2.** *A yoke* formed by a spear fastened horizontally to the top of two other spears set upright in the ground, beneath which a vanquished force was compelled to pass in token of submission.

Julius, ĭi, m. *Julius*; a Roman name.

jū-mentum, menti, n. [for jug-mentum; fr. jungo, "to yoke," root JUG] ("The yoked thing"; hence) *A draught-animal, beast of burden*.

Jūnĭus, ĭi, m. *Junius* (*Quintus*); a native of Spain.

jū-s, ris, n. ("That which binds" morally; hence) *Law; right, authority, power* resulting from law [akin to Sans. root YU, "to bind"].

jus-jūra-ndum, ndi, n. (Gen. jurisjurandi, n.) [jus, "a right"; jur(a)-o, "to swear"] ("A right to be sworn to"; hence) *An oath*.

jussi, perf. ind. of jubeo.

jussus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of jubeo.

jūst-ĭtĭa, ĭtĭæ, f. [just-us, "just"] ("The quality of the *justus*"; hence) **1.** *Justice, uprightness, upright conduct*. — **2.** *Mildness* of disposition, *clemency*, etc.; ch. 41.

Laberĭus, ĭi, m. *Laberius*; a Roman name.

Lăbĭēnus, ēni, m. *Labienus*; a lieutenant of Cæsar in Gaul.

1. **lăbor**, ōris, m. ("The act of obtaining *or* getting"; hence) *Toil, labour* [akin to Sans. root LABH (whence also λαβ, root of λα(μ)β-άνω, "to take"), "to obtain *or* get"].

2. **lābor**, lapsus sum, lābi, 3. v. dep.: **1.** *To glide*, or *glide onwards*.—**2.** *To slip*, or *fall*, from one's expectation, *etc.*; *to be disappointed in*.—**3.** Of persons: *To slip away* from their allegiance, *etc.*, or out of their rulers' power; ch. 3. [akin to Sans. root LAMB, "to fall"].

lăbōrans, ntis, P. pres. of laboro.

lăbōr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [labor, "labour"] **1.** *To labour, toil*. —**2.** Of soldiers, *etc.*: *To be hard pressed; to be in difficulty* or *danger*.

labrum, i, n. *A lip*.

lac, lactis, n. *Milk* [prob. for mlact, akin to Sans. root MṚIJ, "to rub, to stroke"; and so, "the thing rubbed *or* stroked," *i. e.* from the udder; also akin to Gr. γάλα γάλακτ-ος].

lăc-esso, essīvi *or* essĭi *or* essi, essitum, essĕre, 3. v. a. intens. ("To bite eagerly"; "to mangle"; hence) *To attack, fall upon, assault, assail* [akin to δάκνω; Sans. root DAÇ, "to bite"].

lætā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [læt(a)-or, "to rejoice"] *A rejoicing, joy, delight*.

læt-ĭtĭa, ĭtĭæ, f. [læt-us, "joyful"] ("The quality, *or* condition, of the *lætus*"; hence) *Joy, joyousness*.

langu-or, ōris, m. [langu-ĕo, "to be languid"] ("A being languid"; hence) *Languor, lassitude, weariness*.

lă-pis, pĭdis, m. *A stone* [akin to λᾶ-ας, "a stone"].

lapsus, a, um, P. perf. of 2. lābor.

lāt-e, adv. [lāt-us, "wide"] *Widely, far and wide*. ☞ Comp.: lāt-ĭus; (Sup.: lāt-issĭme).

lāt-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. v. n.

and a.: 1. Neut.: *To lie hid, be concealed.*—2. Act.: *To lie hid* or *be concealed from: to escape the notice of* [akin to λαθ, root of λανθάνω, "to lie hid"].

lătĭor, us; see 1. latus.

lătĭus; see late.

1. **lătus**, a, um, adj. *Broad, wide.* ☞ Comp.: lāt-ĭor; Sup.: lāt-issĭmus [akin to Gr. πλατύς, Sans. *prithu*].

2. **lătus**, ĕris, n. [prob. akin to lātus, "wide"] ("The extended thing"; hence) 1. *A side.*—2. Of an army: *The flank*:—ab latere aperto, *on* (their) *open flank*, i.e. on their right flank, which was more exposed to the weapons of the enemy, in consequence of its not being protected by the shields of the soldiers; ch. 35.

laudandus, a, um, Gerundive of laudo.

laud-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [laus, laud-is, "praise"] *To praise.*—Pass.: **laud-or**, ātus sum, āri.

laus, laudis, f. *Praise, commendation.*

lēgā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [lēg(a)-o, "to send on an embassy"] ("The sending on an embassy"; hence) 1. *An embassy.* — 2. *The persons attached to an embassy; delegates, ambassadors.*

lēgā-tus, ti, m. [id.] ("One sent on an embassy"; hence) 1. *An ambassador.*—2. Milit. t. t.: *A lieutenant-general; a lieutenant.*

lĕg-ĭo, ĭōnis, f. [lĕg-o, "to levy *or* enlist"] ("A levying *or* enlisting"; hence, "a body of troops levied," *etc.*; hence) *A* Roman *legion*, consisting of 10 cohorts of infantry, and a squadron of 300 cavalry.

lĕgĭōn-ārĭus, ārĭa, ārĭum, adj. [lĕgĭo, lĕgĭōn-is, "a legion"] *Of*, or *belonging to, a legion; legionary.*

lēnis, e, adj. ("Soft, smooth"; hence) *Mild, gentle.*

lēn-ĭter, adv. [len-is, "mild"] ("Mildly"; hence) *Remissly, slowly, without spirit.* ☞ Comp.: lēn-ĭus; (Sup.: lēn-issĭme).

lēnĭus; see leniter.

lĕpus, ŏris, m. *and* epicene ("The light animal," *or* "animal jumping over," *etc.*) *A hare* [akin to Sans. *laghu*, "light"; fr. root LAṄGH, "to jump over," *etc.*].

Levăci, ōrum, m. *The Levaci*; a people of Belgic Gaul, whose country now forms part of Louvain.

levior, us; see levis.

lĕv-is, e, adj.: 1. *Light, swift rapid.*—2. *Light-minded, fickle, inconstant*, etc. ☞ Comp.: lĕv-ĭor; (Sup.: lĕv-issĭmus) [akin to Gr. ἐ-λαχ-ύς; also to Sans. *lagh-u*].

lĕv-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [lĕv-is, "light"] ("The quality of the *levis*"; hence) *Lightness.*

lĕv-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [lĕv-is] ("To make light"; hence) 1. *To take away, remove.* —2. *To ease, relieve.*—Pass.: **lĕv-or**, ātus sum, āri.

lex, lēgis, f. [for leg-s; fr. lĕg-o, "to read"] ("That which is read"; hence, "a bill," *i.e.* a proposition reduced to writing and read (to the people) with a view to its being passed into law; hence) *A law* or *enactment.*

1. **lĭb-er**, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. ("Doing as one desires"; hence) *Free, possessing freedom* or *liberty* [akin to Sans. root LUBH, "to desire"; whence, also, Gr. ἐ-λευθ-ερός, "free"].

2. **lĭ-ber**, bri, m. ("The inner bark" of a tree; hence) *A book* as written upon prepared bark.

lĭbĕrandi, Gerund in di fr. libero.

lĭbĕrandus, a, um, Gerundive of lībĕro.

lībĕrātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of libero.

lībĕr-e, adv. [1. liber] *Freely*, i.e. *unrestrictedly*, *without restraint*. ☞ Comp.: lībĕr-ius; (Sup.: liber-rime).

līb-ĕri, ĕrōrum, m. plur. (the sing. only in late Lat.) ("The desired *or* loved ones"; hence) *Children* [akin to Sans. root LUBH, "to desire *or* love"].

lībĕrius; see libere.

lībĕr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [liber, "free"] 1. *To free*, *set free*, or *give freedom to*; *to deliver*. —2. *To free*, or *release*, from punishment, *etc.*—Pass.: **lībĕr-or**, ātus sum, āri.

lībertas, tātis, f. [id.] ("The state *or* condition of the *liber*"; hence) *Freedom*, *liberty*.

lĭc-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre (usually only in 3rd pers. sing. and inf. mood), 2. v. n. *To be allowable*; *to be permitted* or *lawful*.

lignā-tio, tiōnis, f. [lign(a)-or, "to procure wood"] *A procuring of wood* for fuel; *wood-cutting*.

lignā-tor, tōris, m. [id.] *One who procures wood*; *a wood-cutter*, etc.

lis, lītis, f.: 1. *Strife*, *dispute*, *contention*.—2. *A law-suit*, *action* at law.

lītera, æ, f.: 1. Sing.: *A letter* or *character* of the alphabet:—Græcæ literæ, *Greek characters* · ch. 48.—2. Plur.: *A letter*, *epistle*. 3. Plur.: *Writings*, *documents*, *papers*:—literæ publicæ, *the public documents*; ch. 47.

lī-tus, tŏris, n. [prob. LI, root of lī-no, "to overspread"] ("That which is overspread," esp. by the sea; hence) *The sea-shore*, *beach*, *strand*.

lŏc-us, i, m. (Plur. lŏc-i, m., *and* lŏc-a, n.) ("That which is put, placed, *or* situate"; hence) 1. *A place*.—2. *Position*, *rank*, etc.—3. *Room*, *occasion*, *place*, etc. [prob. akin to Gr. root λεχ, "to put"].

long-e, adv. [long-us, "long"; hence, "far off"] 1. Pos.: a. *Far off*, *at a distance*.—b. With Comparative and Superlative words: *By far*, *very much*, *greatly*.—2. Comp.: a. *Further*.—b. *Too far*. ☞ Comp.: long-ius; (Sup.: long-issime).

long-inqu-us (trisyll.), a, um, adj. [for long-hinc-vus; fr. long-us, "far off"; hinc, "hence"] ("Belonging to far off hence"; hence) Of time: *Of long duration* or *continuance*; *long continued*, *long*.

longior, us, **longissimus**, a, um; see longus.

long-ĭtūdo, ĭtūdĭnis, f. [longus, "long"] ("The quality of the *longus*"; hence) *Length*.

longius; see longe.

lon-gus, a, um, adj.: 1. *Long*, whether in time or space;—at ch. 2 with longas supply naves, and see navis.—2. Of time: *Distant*, *far off*, *remote*. ☞ Comp.: long-ior; Sup.: long-issimus [probably akin to Sans. *dirgh-a*, "long"]

· **lŏqu-or**, ūtus sum, i, 3. v. dep. *To speak*, *talk* [akin to Sans. root LAP, "to speak"].

lŏquūtus, a, um, P. perf. of lŏquor.

lŏr-īca, īcæ, f. [lōr-um, "a thong"] ("A thing pertaining to, *or* made of, thongs"; hence, "a breast-plate, *or* cuirass, of leather"; hence) In fortifications: *A breast-work*, *parapet*.

Lucānius, ii, m. *Lucanius* (*Quintus*); a Roman officer in Cæsar's army, who was slain while succouring his son; ch. 35.

Lūc-ius, ii, m. [lux, lūc-is, "light"; hence, "the day"] ("One belonging to the day," i.e.

prob. "one born at break of day") *Lucius;* a Roman name.

Lugotŏrix, īgis, m. *Lugotorix;* a British noble, made prisoner by the Romans in a sally from their naval camp, when it was attacked by the joint forces of the four kings of Cantium; chapters 23, 31.

lux, lūcis, f. [for luc-s; fr. lūc-ĕo, "to shine"] ("That which shines"; hence) *Light, day-light:* —prima lux, *the early dawn, day-break;* ch. 22.

măg-is, comp. adv. [akin to mag-nus] *More, in a greater degree.*

magn-ĭtūdo, ĭtūdĭnis, f. [magn-us] ("The quality of the *magnus*"; hence) 1. *Greatness, magnitude;* at ch. 8 ingenti magnitudine is the Abl. of quality [§ 115].—2. Of the wind: *Great power* or *force; violence.*

magn-ŏpĕre, adv. [for magno opere, the ablatives sing. of magnŭs, "great," and ŏpŭs, ŏpĕris, "work," respectively] ("With great toil," *etc.*; hence) *Greatly, very greatly, exceedingly.*

mag-nus, na, num, adj.: 1. *Great, large.*—2. Of sound, *etc.*: *Powerful, loud.*—3. Of value, importance, *etc.*: *Great, high:*—magni, *of great importance;* ch. 4 [§ 128, *a*].—4. In age: *Great, advanced, old.* ☞ Comp.: mājor (= măg-ĭor); Sup.: maxĭmus (=mag-s-imus) [root MAG, akin to Gr. *μέγ-ας*, Sans. *mah-a*, "great"; fr. Sans. root MAH, originally MAGH, "to be great, powerful," *etc.*].

mājor, us, comp. adj.; see magnus.—As Subst.: **mājōres**, um, m. plur. *Ancestors, forefathers.*

mājōres, um; see major.

măl-e, adv. [măl-us, "bad"] 1. *Badly, not well.*—2. *Unfortunately, amiss, adversely.* ☞ Comp.: pējus; Sup.: pessĭme.

mandā-tum, ti, n. [mand-o] ("A thing enjoined"; hence) *A command, order*, etc.

man-do, dāvi, dātum, dāre, 1. v. a. [măn-us, "hand"; do, "to put"] ("To put into one's hand"; hence) 1. *To enjoin, command.*—2. ("To commit, consign"; hence) With personal pron. in reflexive force, and fugæ: *To betake one's self to flight;* ch. 18.—Pass.: **man-dor**, dātus sum, dāri.

Mandubratĭus, ĭi, m. *Mandubratius;* a British chieftain, son of Imanventius.

mane, adv. *Early in the morning.*

măn-eo, si, sum, ēre, 2. v. n.: 1. *To remain, continue.*—2. Impers. Pass.: **mănĕātur**, (*it can be remained*, i.e.) *they can remain;* supply ab eis, ch. 31.

mă-nus, nūs, f. ("The measuring thing"; hence) 1. *A hand:* mănūs dare, (*to give hands*, i.e.) *to submit, yield.*—2. *A band, force, body* of men, *etc.* [akin to Sans. root MÂ, "to measure"].

Marcus, i, m. *Marcus* (usually written, by abbreviation, M.); a Roman prænomen [marc-us, "a crushing thing"; hence, "a large hammer"; akin to Sans. root MRID, "to crush"].

măre, is (Abl. mari), n. *The sea* [akin to Sans. *vâri*, "water"].

măr-ĭtĭmus, ĭtĭma, ĭtĭmum, adj. [măr-e] *Of*, or *belonging to, the sea; sea-, on the sea-coast, maritime.*

mātĕr-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [māter, māt(e)r-is, "a producer"] ("That which belongs to the *mater*"; hence, "matter, materials" of which anything consists; hence) *Wood, timber.*

maxĭm-e, sup. adv. [maxim-

us] *In the greatest* or *highest degree; especially*:— quam maxime, *as much as possible, chiefly*. ☞ Comp.: măgis; see măgis.

maxĭmus, a, um, sup. adj.; see magnus.

mĕd-ĕor, no perf., ēri, 2. v. dep. ("To heal"; hence) With Dat. [§ 127]: *To provide against* or *for* [μέδ-ομαι, "to care for"].

mĕdĭŏ-cris, cre, adj. [mĕdĭus, uncontracted gen. mĕdĭo-i, "middle"] ("Made in a middle, *or* intermediate, state"; hence) *Moderate*.

mĕdĭ-terr-ānĕus, ānĕa, ānĕum, adj. [mĕdĭ-us, "middle"; terr-a, "land"; hence, "country"] *Of*, or *belonging to*, *the middle of the land* or *country; inland*, etc.

mĕd-ĭus, ĭa, ĭum, adj.: 1. *That is in the middle* or *midst; middle*, etc.—2. *The middle of* that denoted by the subst. to which it is in attribution:— media nox, *the middle of the night*, i.e. *midnight*; ch. 8;—per medios fines, *through the middle of the territories*; ch. 8;—at ch. 15, supply nostros with medios.—3. Of place: With respective Gen.: *In the middle of, midway with respect to* or *between* [akin to μέ-σος].

Meldi, ōrum, m. plur.: 1. *The Meldi*; a people of Gaul, whose chief town, Meldæ, is now called Meaux.—2. The country of the *Meldi*.—N.B. At ch. 5 the reading in Meldis is probably corrupt.

mĕmŏr-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [mĕmŏr, "mindful"] ("The state, *or* quality, of the *memor*"; hence) *Memory, recollection, remembrance*.

men-s, tis, f. ("The thinking"; hence) *The mind*, as being the seat of thought [Lat. root MEN; akin to Sans. *mán-as*, "mind"; fr. root MAN, "to think"; cf., also, Gr. μέν-ος].

men-sūra, sūræ, f. [MEN, a root of metior, "to measure"] *A measuring, measure, measurement*.

mĕr-ĕor, ĭtus sum, ēri, 2. v. dep. *To deserve, merit* [akin to μερ or μορ, root of μείρομαι, "to obtain by lot"].

mĕrīdĭ-ānus, āna, ānum, adj. [mĕrīdĭ-es, "mid-day"] *Of*, or *belonging to, mid-day; noon*:— meridianum tempus, *mid-day, noon-tide, noon*.

mĕrĭ-dĭes, dĭei, m. [for mĕdĭdĭes; fr. mĕdĭ-us, "middle"; dies, "day"] 1. *Mid-day, noon*. —2. *The South*.

mĕr-ĭtum, ĭti, n. [mĕr-ĕor, "to deserve"] ("That for which deserves, *or* merits," something from another; hence) 1. *Kindness, service*, etc., done to another.—2. *Desert, merit*; ch. 4.

mĕrĭtus, a, um, P. perf. of mĕrĕor.

mĕtus, ūs, m. *Fear, dread*.

mĕ-us, a, um, pron. possess. [me] *Of*, or *belonging to, me; my mine*.

mīles, ĭtis, comm. gen.: 1. *A soldier*.—2. Plur.: *The soldiers, the soldiery*.

mīlĭt-āris, āre, adj. [mīles, mīlĭt-is] *Of*, or *belonging to, a soldier; military*:—res militaris, *military affairs*.

mill-e, num. adj. indecl. *A thousand*:—mille passus, *a thousand paces*, i.e. *a (Roman) mile*, estimated at 1618 English yards, or 142 yards less than an English mile.—As Subst.: **mill-ĭa**, ĭum, n. plur.: **a.** *A thousand*;—with Gen. (passŭum = mille passūs; see above); ch. 2.—**b.** = millia passuum; see above; ch. 18 [akin to χίλ-ιοι].

mĭnĭm-e, sup. adv. [mĭnĭm-

us, "least"] *In the least degree, by no means.*

mĭnor, us; see parvus;—at ch. 13, with Abl. of measure [§ 118];—at ch. 27 in neut. with Gen. of thing measured [§ 131].

mĭn-ŭo, ŭi, ŭtum, ŭĕre, 3. v. a. *To make less; to lessen, diminish.*—Pass.: **mĭn-ŭor**, ŭtus sum, ŭi [root MIN, akin to mĭnor, and μιν-ύθω].

mĭnus, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. of mĭnor, "less"] *Less; in a less*, or *smaller, degree*, etc.; *not so much.*—**2.** To make an emphatic negation: *Not at all; by no means.*

mirandus, a, um, Gerundive of miror.

mī-ror, rātus sum, rāri, 1. v. dep. ("To smile upon" in indication of approval; hence) **1.** *To admire.*—**2.** *To wonder at; to be amazed* [akin to Sans. root SMI, "to smile"].

mīsi, perf. ind. of mitto.

1. **missus**, a, um, P. perf. pass. of mitto.

2. **mis-sus**, sus, m. [for mitt-sus; fr. mitt-o, "to send"] *A sending, despatching;*—at ch. 27 folld. by Subjective Gen. [§ 127].

mittendi, Gerund in di fr. mitto.

mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a.: **1.** *To let, suffer*, or *allow to go.*—**2.** *To cause to go; to send;*—at ch. 36 with Supine in um [§ 141, 5].—**3.** Of a missile: *To cast, hurl, launch.*—Pass.: **mittor**, missus sum, mitti.

mŏdo, adv. *Only, merely:*—non modo (=non modo non), *not only* did, *etc., not;* ch. 43.

mŏ-dus, di, m. ("The measuring thing"; hence, "measure, measurement"; hence) **1.** *A manner, method, way, mode.*—**2.** With Gen. of pron., either separately or as one word: *Sort, kind:*—ējusmŏdi, *of that sort* or *kind;* ch. 27 [akin to Sans. root MÂ, "to measure"; whence also μέ-τρον, "a measure"].

mol-lis, le, adj. *Soft:*—litus molle, *a soft shore*, i.e. free from large stones, rocks, *etc.* [akin to Sans. *mrid-u*, "soft"; fr. root MRID, "to rub, to crush"].

Mona, æ, f. *Mona*, now the Isle of Man; ch. 13.—N.B. The Isle of Anglesey, also, was anciently called Mona.

mŏn-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. v. a. ("To cause to think"; hence, "to remind"; hence) **1.** *To warn, admonish, advise.*—**2.** *To instruct, tell*, etc. [akin to Sans. root MAN, "to think"].

mon-s, tis, m. [for min-s; fr. mĭn-ĕo, "to project"] ("That which projects *or* juts forth"; hence) *A mountain, mount.*

mŏra, æ, f. *Delay:*—mora reliquorum, *the delay of*—i.e. *caused by—the rest;* ch. 58, where reliquorum is the Subjective Gen. [§ 127].

mŏrātus, a, um, P. perf. of moror.

mōre, abl. sing. of mos.

Morĭni, ōrum, m. plur.: **1.** *The Morini;* a people of Belgic Gaul.—**2.** *The country of the Morini.*

Moritasgus, i, m. *Moritasgus;* a king of the Senŏnes.

mŏr-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. a. [mor-a, "delay"] *To delay;* i.e.: **a.** Neut.: *To tarry, linger, stay.*—**b.** Act.: *To hinder, check*, etc.

mor-s, tis, f. [mŏr-ĭor, "to die"] ("A dying"; hence) *Death.*

m-os, ōris, m. [prob. for me-os; fr. mĕ-o, "to go"] ("The going" one's own way; hence, "a person's will"; hence) *Practice, usage, custom.*

Mŏsa, æ, m. *The Mosa* (now *Meuse*); a river of Gallia Belgica.

mō-tus, tūs, m. [for mov-tus;

fr. mŏv-ĕo] 1. *A moving, motion.* —2. *A commotion, rising, rebellion.*

mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, mŏvēre, 2. v. a.: 1. *To move, set in motion.* —2. *To remove.*

mult-ĭtūdo, ĭtūdĭnis, f. [mult-us] ("The quality of the *multus*"; hence) 1. *A great number, a multitude.*—2. *The multitude, the mass of the people.*

mult-um, adv. [adverbial neut. of mult-us] 1. *Much, greatly.* —2. *Often, frequently*:—multum esse, *to be often*, or *frequently, engaged.*

mul-tus, ta, tum, adj.: 1. Sing.: a. *Much.*—b. Neut. Sing. with Gen. of "thing measured" [§ 131]: **multum**, *much of*; ch. 22.—c. As Abl. of measure [§ 118]: **multo**, *by much, by far.* —2. Plur.: *Many*;—at ch. 22 with Gen. of "thing distributed" [§ 130]. ☞ Comp.: plūs; Sup.: plūrĭmus [perhaps akin to πολ-ύς].

Munātĭus, ĭi, m. *Munatius*; a Roman name; see Plancus.

mūn-ĭo (old form mœn-ĭo), ĭvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. v. a. [mœnia, "walls"] ("To wall"; hence) 1. *To build a wall*, or *raise fortifications, around; to fortify.*—2. *To defend, protect, secure, guard.* —Pass.: **mūn-ĭor**, ītus sum, īri.

mūnī-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [mūnī-o, "to fortify"] 1. *A fortifying, the act of raising fortifications.*—2. *A fortification, rampart*, etc.

mūnītissĭmus, a, um; see munitus.

mūnī-tus, ta, tum: 1. P. perf. pass. of munio.—2. Pa.: *Protected, defended, strong, safe.* ☞ (Comp.: mūnīt-ĭor); Sup.: mūnīt-issĭmus.

mūr-ālis, āle, adj. [mūr-us, "a wall"] *Pertaining to a wall; wall*:—muralia pila, *wall-pikes, wall-javelins*, i.e. pikes or javelins of heavy make, for defending a wall, mound, *etc.*

mūr-us, i, m. ("The encircling thing"; hence) *The wall* of a city [akin to Sans. root MUR, "to encircle"].

nactus, a, um, P. perf. of nanciscor.

nam, conj. *For.*

nam-que, conj. [nam; que] An emphatic confirmative particle: *For, for indeed, for truly.*

na(n)c-iscor, nactus sum, nancisci, 3. v. dep.: 1. *To get, obtain.* —2. *To meet with, find* [akin to Sans. root NAÇ, "to attain"].

Nantŭātes, um, m. plur. *The Nantuates*; a people of Gallia Narbonensis.

nā-scor (old form **gnascor**), tus sum, sci, 3. v. dep.: 1. *To be born.*—2. With Abl. of origin, *or* with ex: *To be born, sprung*, or *descended from.*—3. Of minerals, *etc.*: *To be produced* [root GNA, another form of root GEN = γεν, akin to Sans. root JAN in intransitive force.

nā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [na-scor, "to be born"] ("A being born"; hence) *A nation, race* of people.

nā-tūra, tūræ, f. [id.] ("A being born"; hence, "birth"; hence) *The nature*, i.e. *the natural property*, etc., of a thing:—naturā, *by natural situation*; ch. 9, *etc.*

1. **nātus**, a, um, P. perf. of nascor.

2. **nā-tus**, tūs (only found in Abl. sing.), m. [na-scor] *Birth*: —majores natu; see magnus, no. 4.

nauta, æ, m. *A sailor, seaman* [ναύτης].

nāv-ālis, āle, adj. [nav-is,

"a ship"] ("Of, *or* belonging to, a ship *or* ships"; hence) *Naval, sea-.*

nāvĭgandi, nāvĭgandum, Gerunds fr. nāvĭgo.

nāvĭgā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [nāv-ĭg(a)-o, "to sail"] *A sailing, navigation.*

nāvig-ĭum, ĭi, n. [nāvĭg-o] ("A sailing"; hence) *A vessel, ship, bark.*

nāv-ĭgo, ĭgāvi, ĭgātum, ĭgāre, 1. v. n. [na-vis, "a ship"] *To sail, set sail.*

nāvis, is, f. *A ship:*—nāvis actuaria, *a rowing-vessel, a vessel impelled by oars;*—navis longa, *a ship of war* (being of a greater length than ordinary vessels for the purpose of obtaining greater speed) [akin to Gr. *ναῦς* and Sans. *naus*].

1. **nē,** adv. *and* conj.: **1.** Adv.: *Not:*—ne quidem, *not even.*—**2.** Conj.: **a.** *That not, lest* [§ 152, I, (2)].—**b.** After words denoting "fear": *That* [prob. akin to Sans. *na*, "not"].

2. **nĕ,** enclitic and interrogative particle: **1.** In direct questions with verb in Indic. it throws force and emphasis on the word to which it is attached, pointing it out as the principal one in the clause or sentence; in this force it has no English equivalent.—**2.** In indirect questions with Subj.: *Whether:*—ne . . . ne, *whether . . . or whether.*

nec; see neque.

nĕcātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of nĕco.

nĕcessārĭ-o, adv. [nĕcessārĭ-us, "necessary"] *Necessarily, unavoidably.*

nĕ-ces-se, neut. adj. (found only in Nom. and Acc. sing.; sometimes used as a substantive, and in connection with *sum* or *habeo*) [for ne-ced-se; fr. ne, "not"; cēd-o, "to yield"] ("Not yielding *or* giving way"; hence) **1.** *Unavoidable, inevitable, not to be avoided.*—**2.** *Needful, requisite, necessary.*

nĕc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. ("To cause to perish"; hence) *To kill, put to death, slay.*—Pass.: **nĕc-or,** ātus sum, āri [akin to Sans. root NAÇ, "to perish"].

neglectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of negligo.

neglexi, perf. ind. of neglĭgo.

neglexissem, pluperf. subj. of negligo.

nēglĭgendus, a, um, Gerundive of negligo.

neg-lĭgo, lexi, lectum, lĭgĕre, 3. v. a. [for nec-lĕgo; fr. nec, "not"; lĕgo, "to gather"] ("Not to gather"; hence) **1.** *To overlook, neglect.*—**2.** With Inf.: *To make light of* doing, *etc.*; *to take no heed,* or *neglect, to* do, *etc.*—Pass.: **neg-lĭgor,** lectus sum, lĭgi.

nĕ-g-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *and* a.: **1.** Neut.: *To say no.*—**2.** Act.: *To deny* a thing, *or* that a thing, *etc.*, is, *etc.*:—iturum (esse) negat, (*he denies that he will go,* i.e.) *he says that he will not go;* ch. 36.—Pass.: **nĕ-g-or,** ātus sum, āri [akin to Sans. root AH (h=gh), "to say"; with Lat. ne, "no," prefixed].

nĕg-ōtĭum, ōtĭi, n. [for nec-ōtĭum; fr. nec, "not"; ōtĭum, "leisure"] ("No leisure"; hence) **1.** *An affair, matter, business transaction.*—**2.** *Trouble, difficulty,* etc.

nēmo, mĭnis, comm. gen. [contr. fr. ne-homo; fr. ne, "not"; hŏmo, "a person"] *No person, no one, nobody.*

nē-quāquam, adv. [ne, "not"; quāquam, adverbial abl. fem. of quisquam, "any"] *Not by any means, by no means.*

nĕ-que (contracted **nec**), conj. [nĕ, "not"; que, "and"]

And not, nor:—neque (nec) . . . neque (nec), *neither . . . nor.*

Nervĭi, ōrum, m. plur.: 1. *The Nervii*; a people of Belgic Gaul, in the country now called Hainault.—In Sing.: **Nervĭus**, ĭi, m. *One of the Nervii.*—2. *The country of the Nervii.*

Nervĭus, ĭi; see Nervius.

neu; see nēve.

ne-ve (contracted **neu**), conj. *And not, nor* [nē, "not"; ve, akin to Sans. *vā*, "and"].

nī (old form **nei**), conj. [identical with ne, "not"] As a conditional particle: *If not, unless, except.*

nĭhil; see nihilum. In adverbial force: *In no respect* or *degree; not at all.*

nĭhĭlo, nĭhĭlōmĭnus, nīl; see nihilum.

nĭ-hĭlum, i (apocopated **nĭhil**, contr. **nīl**, indecl.), n. [for nĕ-hīlum; fr. ne, "not"; hīlum (=fīlum), "a thread"] ("Not a thread"; hence) *Nothing*:—With following Gen.: nihil, ch. 1; so, ch. 38.—Nihilo, with comp. words: *By nothing*, i.e. *In no degree* or *respect; not at all*:—nihilo minus (or as one word nihilominus, adv.), *not at all the less, nevertheless, notwithstanding.*

nĭ-sĭ, conj. [ne, "not"; si, "if"] *If not*; i.e. *unless, except.*

nō-bĭlis, bĭle, adj. [no-sco, "to know"] ("That is, *or* can be, known"; hence) 1. *Famous, renowned, celebrated.*—2. *Noble.*—As Subst.: **nōbĭles**, ĭum, m. plur. *Nobles, noblemen.* ☞ Comp.: nōbĭl-ĭor; Sup.: nōbĭl-issĭmus.

nōbĭl-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [nōbĭl-is, "noble"] ("The state, *or* quality, of the *nōbilis*"; hence, "nobleness, nobility"; hence) *The nobility, the nobles.*

nōbis, dat. and abl. plur. of ego.

nōbiscum = cum nobis; see cum.

nŏc-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. v. n. With Dat. [§ 106, (3)]: 1. *To harm, hurt, injure*, etc.:—nihil ipsi nocĭtum iri, (*that in no respect it should be gone to hurt himself*; i.e.) *that there was no intention of hurting himself*; ch 36; in this passage nihil is used in adverbial force, and ipsi is dependent on nocĭtum [§§ 141, 5, *a*; 142; 106, (3)].—2. Impers. Pass.: a. **nocerētur**, *Hurt should be done*; ch. 19.—b. **nocēri**, *That hurt could be done*; ch. 34 [akin to Sans. root NAÇ, "to perish"].

nŏcĭtum īri; see noceo.

noctu, f. [abl. of obsolete noctus = nox] *By night; in the course of the night*; ch. 37.

noct-urnus, urna, urnum, adj. [nox, noct-is, "night"] *Of*, or *belonging to, the night; by night, nocturnal, night-.*

n-ōlo, ōlŭi, olle, v. irreg. [contracted fr. ne-volo: nē, "not"; vōlo, "to wish"] *To not wish, to be unwilling.*

nōlŭisse, perf. inf. of nolo.

nō-men, mĭnis, n. [no-sco, "to know"] ("That which serves for knowing" an object; hence) *A name.*

nōmĭnā-tim, adv. [nomin(a)-o, "to name"] ("By a naming"; hence) *By name, expressly.*

non, adv. *Not.*—Particular use: non placed before a negative word forms, in connection with it, a slight affirmative: non nunquam, *or* as one word, nonnunquam, (*not never*, i.e.) *sometimes*; non nullus, *or* as one word, nonnullus, (*not none*, i.e.) *some* [akin to Sans. *na* or *no*].

non-dum, adv. [non, "not"; dum, "yet"] *Not yet.*

non-nullus, nulla, nullum;

adj. [non, "not"; nullus, "none"] ("Not none"; hence) *Some.*—As Subst.: **nonnulli**, ōrum, m. plur. *Some persons, some.*

non-nunquam, adv. [non, "not"; nunquam, "never"; see non] *Sometimes.*

nō-nus, na, num, adj. [for nov-nus; fr. nŏv-em, "nine"] *Ninth.*

nos; see ego.

no-sco (old form **gno-sco**), vi, tum, scĕre, 3. v. a.: 1. In present tense and derivatives: *To acquire a knowledge of: to come to know.*—2. In perfect tense and derivatives: *To have acquired a knowledge of; to know.*—Pass.: **nō-scor**, tus sum, sci [akin to γνω, root of γι-γνώ-σκω, and Sans. root JNÂ].

nos-ter, tra, trum, pron. poss. [nos, "we"] *Our, our own, ours.*—As Subst.: **nostri**, ōrum, m. plur. *Our men.*

1. **nostri**, ōrum; see noster.

2. **nostri**, gen. plur. of ego.

nōtus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of nosco.—2. Pa.: *Known, well known.*

nŏvissĭmus, a, um, sup. adj. [nŏvus, "new"] ("Newest"; hence) In time or order: *Last.*—As Subst.: **nŏvissĭmi**, ōrum, m. plur. (*The last soldiers*; i.e.) *The rear* of an army, whether in the field or on march.

nŏv-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [id.] ("The quality of the *novus*"; hence) 1. *Newness.*—2. *Novelty, unusualness, strangeness.*

nŏvus, a, um, adj. *New:*—novæ res, *a change in the state, a revolution.* ☞ Sup.: nŏvissĭmus [akin to Gr. νέος, and Sans. *nava*].

nox, noctis, f. *Night;*—for media nox see medius [akin to νύξ, Sans. *nakta*].

nūdātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of nūdo.

nūd-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [nūd-us, "naked; bare"] ("To make *nudus*"; hence) *To make, or lay, bare; to expose.*—Pass.: **nūd-or**, ātus sum, āri.

n-ullus, ulla, ullum, adj. [for ne-ullus; fr. nĕ, "not"; ullus, "any"] *Not any, none, no;*—sometimes with Gen. of "thing distributed" [§ 130].

nŭm-ĕrus, ĕri, m. ("The distributed thing"; hence) 1. *A number.*—2. *A multitude, large number; great numbers* [akin to νέμ-ω, "to distribute"].

numm-us (**num-**), i, m. *Money* [νοῦμμος].

nun-c, adv. *Now, at this time* [for nun-ce; akin to νῦν (Sans. *nu* or *nû*), with demonstrative suffix ce]

n-unquam, adv. [for ne-unquam; fr. ne, "not"; unquam, "ever"] *Not ever* or *at any time; never.*

nuntĭātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of nuntio.

nuntĭ-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [nuntĭ-us] *To carry* or *bring intelligence about; to announce.*—Pass.: **nuntĭ-or**, ātus sum, āri.

nun-tĭus, tĭi, m. [perhaps contracted fr. nov-ven-tĭus; fr. nŏv-us, "new"; vĕn-ĭo, "to come"] ("A person, *or* thing, newly come"; hence) 1. *A bearer of news* or *tidings; a messenger, courier*, etc.—2. *News* or *tidings; a message.*

nū-per, adv. [for nov-per; fr. nov-us, "new"] *Newly, lately, not long ago.*

nū-tus, tūs, m. [nŭ-o, "to nod"] ("A nodding"; hence) *A nod* of the head, *etc.*

ŏb, prep. gov. acc. ("Towards, at"; hence) To indicate object

or cause: *On account of, for* [akin to ἐπ-ί; Sans. *ap-i*].

ŏb-ĕo, īvi or ĭi, ĭtum, īre, v. a. [ŏb, "towards"; ĕo, "to go"] ("To go towards *or* to"; hence) Of a business, employment, *etc.*: *To apply one's self,* or *attend to.*

objectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of objicio.

ob-jĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, jĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for ob-jăcĭo; fr. ob, "before"; jăcio, "to throw"] ("To throw before"; hence) **1.** *To present* to view.—**2.** *To oppose* to the enemy, *etc.*—Pass.: **ob-jĭcĭor,** jectus sum, jĭci.

observātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of observo.

ob-servo, servāvi, servātum, servāre, 1. v. [ob, "without force"; servo, "to watch," *etc.*] **1.** *To watch, mark.*—**2.** *To heed, attend to, observe,* etc. — Pass.: **ob-servor,** servātus sum, servāri.

obses, ĭdis, m. *and* f. [for obsid-s; fr. obsĭd-ĕo, "to stay, *or* remain," any where] ("One staying, *or* remaining," in a place; hence, with reference to those who remain any where as pledges for the faithfulness of another *or* others) *A hostage.*

obsessus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of obsĭdĕo.

ob-sĭdĕo, sēdi, sessum, sĭdēre, 2. v. a. [for ob-sĕdĕo; fr. ŏb, "at *or* over against"; sĕdĕo, "to sit down"] ("To sit down at *or* over against"; hence) Of a road: *To beset, block up, stop.*—Pass.: **ob-sĭdĕor,** sessus sum, sĭdēri.

obsĭd-ĭo, ĭōnis, f. [obsĭd-ĕo, "to invest" a place] *An investment* of a place; *a blockade, siege.*

obstĭnāt-e, adv. [obstinatus, "firm"] *Firmly, inflexibly.*

obstructus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of obstruo.

ob-strŭo, struxi, structum, strŭĕre, 3. v. a. [ŏb, "towards"; strŭo, "to build"] ("To build towards"; hence) *To block,* or *close, up.* — Pass.: **ob-strŭor,** structus sum, strŭi.

ob-tĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tentum, tĭnēre, 2. v. a. [for ob-tĕnĕo; fr. ŏb, "without force"; tĕnĕo, "to hold"] ("To hold, *or* lay hold of," with the hands; hence) **1.** *To hold* or *occupy.*—**2.** *To acquire, get possession of, obtain.*

occā-sĭo, sĭōnis, f. [for occadsĭo; fr. occĭd-o, "to fall out *or* happen," through true root OCCAD] ("A falling out *or* happening"; hence) *An opportunity, occasion.*

occā-sus, sūs, m. [for occadsus; fr. occĭd-o, "to set," through true root OCCAD] Of the sun, *etc.*: *The setting* or *going down.*

occĭdens, ntis, P. pres. of 1. occĭdo.

1. **oc-cĭdo,** cĭdi, cāsum, cĭdĕre, 3. v. n. [for ob-cădo; fr. ŏb, "without force"; cădo, "to fall"] ("To fall"; hence) Of the heavenly bodies: *To go down, set.*

2. **oc-cīdo,** cīdi, cīsum, cīdĕre, 3. v. a. [for ob-cædo; fr. ŏb, "against"; cædo, "to strike," *etc.*] ("To strike against"; hence, "to strike to the ground"; hence) *To cut down, kill, slay, slaughter,* etc. —Pass.: **oc-cīdor,** cīsus sum, cīdi.

occīsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of occīdo.

occul-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. intens. [occŭl-o, "to hide"] *To hide, conceal, secrete.*

oc-cŭl-o, ŭi, tum, ĕre, 3. v. a. [for ob-cŭl-o; fr. ŏb, "over"; root CUL (akin to cel-o), "to cover"] ("To cover over"; hence) *To hide* or *conceal.*—Pass.: **oc-cŭl-or,** tus sum, i.

occultus, a, um: **1.** P. perf. pass. of occulo.—**2.** Pa.: *Hidden, secret.*

occŭpā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [oc-cup(a)-o, "to occupy"] ("An occupying"; hence) *An occupation, employment.*

occŭpātus, a, um: **1.** P. perf. pass. of occŭpo.—**2.** Pa.: *Busy, engaged, occupied.*

oc-cŭp-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ob-cap-o; fr. ob, "without force"; CAP, root of căp-ĭo, "to take"] *To take* or *lay hold of, to seize.*—Pass.: **oc-cŭp-or**, ātus sum, āri.

oc-curro, curri (rarely cŭ-curri), cursum, currĕre, 3. v. n. [for ob-curro; fr. ŏb, "up *or* towards"; curro, "to run"] **1.** *To run up,* etc. [§ 140, 2].—**2.** *To meet, fall in with.*

occur-so, sāvi, sātum, sāre, 1. v. n. intens. [for occurr-so; fr. occurr-o, "to run (forward) against, to rush upon"] *To rush violently upon* or *against; to rush to the attack, to attack.*

ōc-ĭus, comp. adv.: **1.** *More quickly.*—**2.** As a modified superl.: *Very quickly* or *speedily; in much,* or *great, haste.* ☞ N.B. The Pos. ōc-ĭter is found only in late Lat.: the Sup. ōc-issĭme is classical [akin to Gr. ὠκ-ύς, "quick, swift"].

oct-āvus, āva, āvum, num. adj. [oct-o, "eight"] *Eighth.*

oct-i-n-gent-i, æ, a, num. adj. plur. [for oct-i-n-cent-i; fr. oct-o, "eight"; (i), connecting vowel; (n) epenthetic; cent-um, "a hundred"] *Eight hundred.*

octo, num. adj. indecl. *Eight* [ὀκτώ].

octō-dĕcim, num. adj. indecl. [for octo-decem; fr. octo, "eight"; decem, "ten"] *Eighteen.*

octō-ginta, num. adj. indecl. ("Eight-tens") *Eighty* [octo, "eight"; ginta=κοντα="ten"].

ŏc-ŭlus, ŭli, m. ("The seeing thing"; hence) *An eye* [akin to Gr. ὄκ-ος, Sans. *aksh-a;* prob. fr. a lost verb AKSH (=IKSH), "to see"].

of-fic-ĭum, ĭi, n. [for op-făc-ĭum; fr. (ops) ŏp-is, "aid"; făc-ĭo, "to perform," *etc.*] ("The performing, *or* rendering, of aid"; hence) *A service* incumbent on one; *a duty, office,* etc.:—esse in officio, (*to be,* or *continue, in duty,* i.e.) *to be true* or *faithful;* ch. 3:—in officio continere (*or* tenere), *to retain in duty,* i.e. *in fidelity* or *allegiance;* chapters 3, 54.

omn-ĭno, adv. [omn-is] **1.** *Altogether, wholly.*—**2.** With numerals: *In all.*

omnis, e, adj.: **1.** Sing.: **a.** Of a class: *Every, all.*—**b.** *The whole of; all.*—**2.** Plur.: *All.*—As Subst.: **a. omnes**, ĭum, comm. gen. plur. *All persons, all.*—**b. omnĭa**, um, n. plur. *All things, every thing.*

onerandi, Gerund in di fr. onero.

ŏnĕr-ārĭus, ārĭa, ārĭum, adj. [ŏnŭs, ŏnĕr-is, "a burden"] *Of,* or *belonging to, a burden:*—navis oneraria, *a ship of burden,* i.e. *a merchantman;* see navis.

ŏnĕr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [onus, ŏnĕr-is, "a load"] Of vessels: *To load, put a freight,* etc., *on board;* ch. 1.

ŏnus, ĕris, n.: **1.** *A burden, load.*—**2.** Of vessels: *A freight, cargo* [prob. akin to Sans. *anas,* "a cart"].

ŏpĕr-a, æ, f. [ŏpĕr-or, "to work"] ("A working"; hence) **1.** *Pains, exertions, work, labour;* —operam dare, *to* (*give,* i.e.) *bestow pains, exert one's self,* etc.—**2.** *Aid, assistance, etc.*

ŏpīn-ĭo, ĭōnis, f. [ŏpīn-or, "to think"] ("A thinking"; hence) **1.** *Opinion, supposition, belief, expectation.*—**2.** *High opinion, reputation, credit,* etc.

ŏportet, ŭit, ēre (only in 3rd person and Inf. mood), 2. v. n. *(It) is necessary, fit, proper, right; (it) behoves.*

oppĭdum, i, n. *A town.*

opportūn-e, adv. [opportunus, "seasonable"] *Seasonably, opportunely.*

op-port-ūnus, ūna, ūnum, adj. [for ob-port-ūnus; fr. ŏb, "over against"; port-us, "a harbour"] ("Belonging to that which is over against the harbour"; hence) *Convenient, suitable, opportune.* ☞ (Comp.: opportūn-ĭor); Sup.: opportunissĭmus.

oppressus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of opprimo.

op-prĭmo, pressi, pressum, prĭmĕre, 3. v. a. [for ob-prĕmo; fr. ŏb, "against"; prĕmo, "to press"] ("To press against"; hence) **1.** *To crush, overwhelm, overpower.*—**2.** *To overpower, overthrow, defeat,* etc.—Pass.: **op-prĭmor,** pressus sum, prĭmi.

oppugnandi, Gerund of di fr. oppugno.

oppugnandus, a, um, Gerundive of oppugno.

oppugnā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [oppugn(a)-o, "to storm"] **1.** *A storming, besieging.*—**2.** *An attack, assault.*

oppugnātum, supine um of oppugno;—at ch. 26 dependent on the verb of motion, venio [§ 141, 5].

oppugnātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of oppugno;—at ch. 56, supply esse with oppugnaturum.

op-pugno, pugnāvi, pugnātum, pugnāre, 1. v. a. [for ob-pugno; fr. ŏb, "against"; pugno, "to fight"] **1.** *To fight against, attack.*—**2.** Of a city, *etc.*: *To lay siege to, besiege, invest;*—at ch. 22 employed respecting Cæsar's naval camp.

optĭmus, a, um, sup. adj. *Best.*

1. **ŏpus,** ĕris, n.: **1.** *Work, toil, labour.*—**2.** *A military work, fortification,* etc. [akin to Sans. *apas*].

2. **ŏpus** (only in Nom. and Acc.), n. indecl. *Need, necessity.*—In connection with some part of sum used as an Adj.: *Needful, necessary.*

ŏra, æ, f. *The coast, sea-coast.*

ŏrā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [or(a)-o, "to speak"] ("A speaking"; hence) **1.** *A speech, oration.*—**2.** *A mode of speech, way of speaking.*

ŏrā-tor, tōris, m. [id.] ("A speaker"; hence) *An ambassador* charged with an oral message.

orb-is, is, m. *A circle* or *ring.*

ord-o, ĭnis, m. [ord-ĭor, "to weave"] ("A weaving"; hence) **1.** *Arrangement, order.*—**2.** *A line, rank,* of soldiers.—**3.** *A row,* etc.

1. **orĭens,** ntis: **1.** P. pres. of orior.—**2.** As Subst.: ("The rising sun"; hence) *The East,* as the quarter where the sun rises.

2. **Orĭens,** ntis; see 1. oriens, no. 2.

ŏr-ĭor, tus sum, īri, 3. *and* 4. v. dep.: **1.** *To rise,* in the fullest power of the word.—**2.** Of origin: With Abl. [§ 123]: *To spring,* or *descend, from* [prob. akin to ὄρνυμι, "to stir up"].

ŏr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [os, ŏr-is, "the mouth"] ("To use the mouth"; hence, "to speak"; hence) *To pray, beg, entreat, beseech.*

ortus, a, um, P. perf. of orior.

os, ōris (Gen. plur. not found), n. ("The eating thing"; hence) **1.** *The mouth.*—**2.** *The face, countenance* [akin to Sans. root AҪ, "to eat"].

os-tendo, tendi, tensum,

tendĕre, 3. v. a. [for obs-tendo; fr. obs (=ŏb), "before *or* over against"; tendo, "to stretch out'"] ("To stretch out, *or* spread, before" one; hence) **1.** *To show, exhibit, display.*—**2.** *To declare, set forth, make known.*

osten-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, **1.** v. a. intens. [for ostend-to; fr. ostend-o, "to show"] ("To show much"; hence, "to present strongly to view"; hence) With accessory notion of boastfulness, *etc.*: *To mention with boasting; to boast*, or *vaunt, of.*

pābŭlandi, Gerund in di fr. pabulor.

pābŭlā-tor, toris, m. [pabul(a)-or, "to forage"] *A forager.*

pābŭl-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [pābŭl-um, "food"] ("To seek for food"; hence) *To forage.*

pācātus, a, um: **1.** P. perf. pass. of pāco.—**2.** Pa.: *Undisturbed, tranquil, in a state of peace.* ☞ (Comp.: pācāt-ĭor); Sup.: pacāt-issĭmus.

pāc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [pax, pāc-is, "peace"] *To bring into a state of peace* or *quietness; to tranquillize.*—Pass.: **pāc-or**, ātus sum, āri.

Pădus, i, m. *The Padus* (now *The Po*); the principal river of Italy.

pæne, adv. *Nearly, almost.*

pălam, adv. *Openly.*

păl-us, ūdis, f. ("The thing having wet clay *or* mud"; hence) *A swamp, marsh* [hybrid word; for pal-ud-s; fr. πήλ-ος, "clay"; ūd-us, "wet, moist"].

par, paris, adj. *Equal*;—sometimes with Dat. [§ 106, (3)].

părātus, a, um: **1.** P. perf. pass. of păro.—**2.** Pa.: *Ready, prepared.* ☞ Comp.: părāt-ĭor; Sup.: părāt-issĭmus.

parco, pĕperci (less frequently parsi), parcĭtum *and* parsum, parcĕre, 3. v. n. [parcus, "sparing"] ("To be sparing"; hence) *To spare, to abstain,* or *refrain, from; to let alone*;—sometimes with Dat. [§ 106, (3)].

pārens, ntis, P. pres. of pareo.

pār-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. v. n. ("To come forth"; hence, "to appear" at a person's command; hence) *To obey*;—sometimes with Dat. [106, (4)].

părĭo, pĕpĕri, partum, părĕre, 3. v. a. ("To bring forth"; hence) *To obtain, procure, acquire.* —Pass.: **părĭor**, partus sum, pări [prob. akin to Gr. φέρ-ω, Lat. fer-o].

păr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. ("To bring *or* put"; hence, with accessory notion of readiness) *To make,* or *get, ready; to prepare.*—Pass.: **păr-or**, ātus sum, āri [probably akin to φέρ-ω].

par-s, tis, f.: **1.** *A part, piece, portion, share,* etc.—**2.** *A quarter, side,* etc.

part-im, adv. [part-ĭor, "to divide"] ("By a dividing"; hence) *Partly, in part.*

partus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of pario.

parvŭ-lus, la, lum, adj. dim. [for parvŏ-lus; fr. parvus, (uncontracted Gen.) parvŏ-i, "small"] *Very,* or *quite, small* or *little; slight, petty, trifling.*

par-vus, va, vum, adj. [prob. akin to par-s, "a part"] *Small, little.* ☞ Comp.: irreg. mĭnor; (Sup.: irreg. mĭnĭmus).

pas-sus, sūs, m. [for padsus; fr. PAD, root of pando, "to spread out"] ("A spreading out" of the feet in walking; hence) **1.** *A step* or *pace.* — **2.** As a

measure of length : *A pace* equal to five Roman feet ; see mille.

pă-ter, tris, m. *A father* [πα-τήρ, Sans. *pi-tṛi*].

pătĭor, passus sum, păti, 3. v. dep.: 1. *To bear, endure, support, undergo*, etc.—2. *To allow, permit, suffer* [akin to παθ, root of πάσχω].

pauc-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [pauc-us, "small"; see paucus] ("The quality of the *paucus*"; hence) *A small number, small numbers, fewness.*

paucus, a, um, adj.: 1. Sing.: *Small*, whether in size *or* extent. —2. Plur.: *Few.*

paul-ātim, adv. [paul-us, "little"] *By little and little; by degrees, gradually.*

paul-isper, adv. [id.] *For a little while, for a short time.*

paul-o, adv. [Adverbial Abl. of paul-um, "a little"] *By a little; a little, somewhat.*

paulŭl-um, adv. [adverbial neut. of paulŭl-us, "very little"] *Just a little; a very little; a little* or *somewhat.*

paul-um, adv. [adverbial neut. of paul-us, "little"] *A little, somewhat.*

pĕcū-nĭa, nĭæ, f. [for pĕcud-nĭa; fr. pĕcus, pĕcŭd-is, "cattle"] ("The thing pertaining to *pecus*"; hence) 1. *Property, riches, wealth.* —2. *Money; a sum of money.*

pĕc-us, ŏris, n. ("The thing fastened up"; hence) In collective force: *Cattle*, as tied up in stalls; *a herd of cattle*;—at chapters 12, 19 in plur. [akin to Sans. *paçu*, root PAÇ, "to bind"].

pĕd-es, ĭtis, m. [for pĕd-i-t-s; fr. pes, pĕd-is, "a foot"; (t) epenthetic; I, root of ĕo, "to go"] ("One that goes on foot"; hence) *A foot-soldier.*—Plur.: *Infantry.*

pĕdĭtā-tus, tūs, m. [pĕdĭt(a)-o, "to go on foot"] ("A going on foot"; "that which goes on foot"; hence) *Foot-soldiers, infantry.*

pell-is, is, f. *A skin* or *hide* [akin to πέλλ-α, "a hide"].

pendo, pĕpendi *and* pendi, pensum, pendĕre, 3. v. a. [prob. akin to pend-eo, "to hang"] ("To cause to hang, to suspend"; hence, "to weigh, weigh out"; hence) *To pay.*

pĕr, prep. gov. acc.: 1. *Through, through the midst of.*—2. *In consequence of, on account of.*—3. *Through, by, by means of.*

pĕractus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of perago.

pĕr-ăgo, ēgi, actum, ăgĕre, 3. v. a. [pĕr, "through"; ăgo, "to put in motion"] ("To put in motion through"; hence) *To carry through; to finish, accomplish, complete*, etc.—Pass.: **per-ăgor**, actus sum, ăgi.

percontā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [percont(a)-or, "to enquire"] *An enquiring, enquiry.*

percussus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of percutio.

per-cŭtĭo, cussi, cussum, cŭtĕre, 3. v. a. [for per-quătĭo; fr. pĕr, "through"; quătĭo, "to shake"; hence, "to strike"] ("To strike through"; hence) *To run*, or *pierce, through* with a weapon, *etc.*; *to transfix.*—Pass.: **per-cŭtĭor**, cussus sum, cŭti.

per-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. v. a. [pĕr, "through"; dūco, "to lead"] ("To lead through"; hence) 1. *To bring*, or *conduct*, to a place.—2. *To draw out, prolong, extend.*—Pass.: **per-dūcor**, ductus sum, dūci.

pĕrendĭ-nus, na, num, adj. [pĕrendĭ-e, "on the day after tomorrow"] *Belonging to the day after to-morrow*:—perendino die, *on the day after to-morrow*; ch. 30: Abl. of time "When" [§ 120].

pĕr-ĕo, ĭvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, īre,

[illegible] "through" [illegible] "to go through" [illegible] hence, To perish [illegible] life [illegible].

[illegible] [pĕr, "in augmentative force"; [illegible], "small"] Very small.

[illegible], a, um, P. perf. pass. of [illegible].

[illegible] [pĕr, "without force"; [illegible], "to bear"] 1. To bear, bring, carry, convey.—2. To bear, submit to, endure, etc.—Pass.: per-fĕror, [illegible].

per-fĭcio, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], 3. v. a. [for per-facio; fr. pĕr, "completely"; făcio, "to make"] ("To make completely"; hence) 1. To accomplish, execute, carry out.—2. To complete, perfect.—Pass.: per-ficior, fectus sum, fĭci.

perfĭd-ĭa, ĭae, f. [perfĭd-us, "faithless"] ("The quality of the perfidus"; hence) Faithlessness, treachery, perfidy.

perfŭg-a, ae, m. [per-fŭg-io, "to desert"] A deserter to the enemy.

per-fŭgio, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, fŭgĕre, 3. v. n. [pĕr, "quite"; fŭgio, "to flee"] ("To flee quite, or thoroughly" somewhither; hence) 1. To flee for refuge.—2. To go over, or desert, to the enemy.

pĕrī-cŭlum, cŭli, n. [obsol. pĕrī-or, "to try"] ("That which serves for trying"; hence, "a trial, experiment"; hence) Danger, hazard, peril.

perlātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of perfĕro.

perlectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of perlĕgo.

per-lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, lĕgĕre, 3. v. a. [pĕr, "through"; lĕgo, "to read"] To read through or throughout; to read to the end.

—Pass.: per-[illegible], [illegible], [illegible].

per-mănĕo, mansi, mansum, mănēre, 2. v. n. [pĕr, "to the end"; mănĕo, "to stay"] To stay to the end; to continue, endure, remain.

permissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of permitto.

per-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a. [pĕr, "through"; mitto, "to let go"] ("To let go or suffer to go through"; hence) 1. To give up, leave, commit, entrust.—2. To permit, allow, suffer, give permission.—Pass.: per-mittor, missus sum, mitti.

permōtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of permŏvĕo.

per-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, mŏvēre, 2. v. a. [pĕr, "thoroughly"; mŏvĕo, "to move"] ("To move thoroughly"; hence) 1. To disturb, disquiet.—2. To influence, induce, etc.—Pass.: per-mŏvĕor, mōtus sum, mŏvēri.

per-paucus, pauca, paucum, adj. [pĕr, "very"; paucus, "little"] 1. Sing.: Very little.—2. Plur.: Very few.

per-pĕt-ŭus, ŭa, ŭum, adj. ("Extending through"; hence) Constant, uninterrupted, perpetual.—Adverbial expression: —in perpetuum, for ever [pĕr, "through"; root PET, akin to πετ-άννῡμι, and to păt-ĕo, "to lie open"].

per-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, rumpĕre, 3. v. n. [pĕr, "through"; rumpo, "to break"] To break through; to force a way, or passage, through;—at ch. 15 strengthened by following per.

per-scrībo, scripsi, scriptum, scrībĕre, 3. v. a. [pĕr, "completely"; scrībo, "to write"] ("To write completely"; hence) To write a full account of a matter, etc.

per-sĕquor, sĕquūtus sum,

sĕqui, 3. v. dep. [per, in "augmentative" force; sĕquor, "to follow"] **1.** *To follow perseveringly, to continue to follow, to pursue.*—**2.** *To take vengeance on,* etc.; ch. 1.

persĕquūtūrus, a, um, P. fut. of persequor.

perspexissem, pluperf. subj. of perspicio.

per-spĭcĭo, spexi, spectum, spĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for per-spĕcĭo; fr. per, "thoroughly"; spĕcĭo, "to see"] ("To see thoroughly"; hence) **1.** *To perceive, observe.*—**2.** *To ascertain, learn.*—Pass.: **per-spĭcĭor,** spectus sum, spĭci.

per-suādĕo, suāsi, suāsum, suādēre, 2. v. a. [pĕr, "thoroughly"; suādĕo, "to advise"] ("To advise thoroughly"; hence) **1.** *To persuade;*—at ch. 29 with Acc. of thing and Dat. of person. —**2.** Impers. Pass.: With Dat.: **a. persuasum est,** etc., *It is persuaded* to one, *i.e. one is persuaded,* etc.—**b. persuādēri,** *To be persuaded.*—Pass.: **per-suādĕor,** suāsus sum, suādēri.

persuādēri, persuasum est; see persuadeo.

per-terrĕo, terrŭi, terrĭtum, terrēre, 2. v. a. [pĕr, "thoroughly"; terrĕo, "to frighten"] *To frighten thoroughly; to terrify greatly.*—Pass.: **per-terrĕor,** terrĭtus sum, terrēri.

perterrĭtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of perterreo.

pertĭmescendus, a, um, Gerundive of pertimesco.

pertĭm-esco, ŭi, no sup., escĕre, 3. v. a. [pertim-eo, "to fear greatly"] *To fear,* or *dread, greatly.*

pertĭnāc-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [pertĭnax, pertĭnāc-is, "obstinate"] ("The quality of the *pertinax*"; hence) *Obstinacy, pertinacity.*

per-tĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tentum, tĭnēre, 2. v. n. [for per-tĕnĕo; fr. pĕr, "thoroughly"; tĕnĕo, "to hold"] ("To hold thoroughly"; hence) **1.** *To reach,* or *extend,* to a place.—**2.** *To belong, relate,* or *have reference to.*

perturbātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of perturbo.

per-turbo, turbāvi, turbātum, turbāre, 1. v. a. [pĕr, "utterly"; turbo, "to disturb"] *To disturb utterly, to throw into great confusion.*—Pass.: **per-turbor,** turbātus sum, turbāri.

per-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, vĕnīre, 4. v. n. [pĕr, "quite"; vĕnĭo, "to come"] ("To come quite" to a place, *etc.*; hence) **1.** *To reach* or *arrive; to come up,* etc.—**2.** Impers. Pass.: **perventum esse,** *That it had been arrived;*—at ch. 25, supply ab iis, (*that it had been arrived by them,* i.e.) *that they had arrived,* etc.

perventūrus, a, um, P. fut. of pervenio;—at ch. 29, supply esse with perventuros.

pes, pĕd-is, m. ("The going thing"; hence) *A foot,* whether of persons, *etc.,* or as a measure: —pedibus, *on foot;* ch. 16 [akin to πούς, ποδ-ός; and to Sans. *pad,* fr. root PAD, "to go"].

pĕtens, ntis, P. pres. of peto.

pĕt-o, īvi *and* ĭi, ītum, ĕre, 3. v. a. ("To fly" towards; hence) **1.** *To fall upon, attack, assail.*—**2.** *To seek, seek for.*—**3.** *To ask, beg, solicit, entreat* [akin to Sans. root PAT, "to fly"].

Petrosidĭus, ĭi, m. *Petrosidius (Lucius)*; a Roman standard-bearer.

pĭ-ĕtas, ĕtātis, f. [pĭ-us; see pius] ("The quality of the *pius*"; hence) With respect to one's country: *Loyalty, patriotism.*

pī-lum, li, n. ("The grinding, *or* pounding, thing"; hence, "a pestle" of a mortar; hence) *A heavy javelin* used by the Roman

infantry [akin to Sans. root PISH, "to grind *or* pound"].

pīl-us, i, m. (mostly with primus): *The* division of the *triarii* in the Roman army: — primum pilum ducere, *to lead*, or *be the centurion of, the triarii*, i.e. to be chief centurion of a legion; ch. 35 [either fr. pīl-um, "a javelin," and so "that which has the *pilum*"; or, like pīlum, akin to Sans. root PISH, "to crush," and so, "the crushing thing"].

pinna, æ, f. *A pinnacle* of a fortification, *etc.*; a battlement.

Pīrustæ, ārum, m. plur. *The Pirustæ;* an Illyrian people.

Plancus, i, m. *Plancus* (*Lucius Munatius*); one of Cæsar's lieutenants in Gaul.

plēb-s, is, f. *The multitude* or *mass; the populace* [akin to Gr. πλῆθ-ος, "a multitude"].

plērīque; see plērusque.

plērumque, adv. [adverbial neut. of plērusque] *For the most part, generally.*

plērusque, plēräque, plērumque, adj. [a strengthened form of plērus, "very many"] **1.** Sing.: *The larger*, or *greater*, *part of.*—**2.** Plur.: *Very many, a very great part, most of.*—As Subst.: **plerique**, m. plur. *Most*, or *very many, persons; a considerable portion, the majority.*

Pleumoxĭi, ōrum, m. plur. *The Pleumoxii;* a people of Belgic Gaul.

plumbum, i, n. ("Lead"; but) In connection with adj. album: *Tin;* ch. 12 [Gr. μόλυβδος.

plūrĭm-um, sup. adv. [adverbial neut. of plurim-us] *Most, very much.*

plū-rĭmus, rĭma, rĭmum, sup. adj. [PLE, root of plĕ-o, "to fill"; (i) connecting vowel; sĭmus, superl. suffix: = ple-i-sĭmus; changed as follows: plei-sĭmus, plī-sĭmus, ploi-sĭmus, ploi-rūmus, plū-rĭmus] ("Most, *or* very, full"; hence) **1.** Sing.: *Very much.*—As Subst.: **plūrĭmum**, i, n. *Very much;* ch. 27.—**2.** Plur.: *Very many, most numerous.*

plūs, plūris (Plur. **plūres**, plūra), comp. adj. [contr. and changed fr. ple-or; PLE, root of plĕ-o, "to fill"; comparative suffix, "or"] ("Fuller"; hence) **1.** *More.*—**2.** Plur.: *Several, very many;* chapters 15, 24.—As Subst.: **plūres**, ium, m. plur. *Several*, or *very many, persons;* ch. 25.

pœna, æ, f. ("The purifying thing"; hence) *Compensation, penalty, satisfaction* [ποινή, akin to Sans. root PŪ, "to purify"].

pol-lĭcĕor, lĭcĭtus sum, lĭcēri, 2. v. dep. [for pot-lĭcĕor; fr. inseparable prefix pŏt, "much"; lĭcĕor, "to bid" at an auction] ("To bid much *or* largely"; hence) *To hold forth*, or *promise*, a thing.

pollĭcĭtus, a, um, P. perf. of pollĭcĕor.

Pompeius, ĭi, m. *Pompeius* (*Cneius*); the interpreter employed by Quintus Titurius; ch. 36.

pond-us, ĕris, n. [for pend-us; fr. pend-o, "to weigh"] ("A weighing thing"; hence) *A weight.*

pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, pōnĕre, 3. v. a. [usually regarded as contracted fr. posĭno (*i.e.* p inseparable prefix with augmentative force; sĭno, "to let down"), "to let down quite"; but rather fr. a root POS] **1.** *To put, place*, or *set.*—**2.** Of a camp: *To pitch.*—**3.** *To appoint, assign.*

pŏpŭlātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of populor; at ch. 56, supply esse with populaturum.

pŏpŭl-or, ātus sum, āri, 1.

v. dep. [pŏpŭl-us, "a people"] ("To spread, *or* pour, people" over a country; hence) *To lay waste, ravage, devastate.*

pŏ-pŭl-us, i, m. ("The many"; hence) *The people* [probably for pol-pol-us; fr. πολ-ύς ("many") reduplicated].

porro, adv. ("Forwards"; hence) *Further, moreover* [πόῤῥω].

por-ta, tæ, f. ("The thing passed through"; hence) *A gate* of a camp, *etc.*, ch. 51 [probably from root PER *or* POR, found in περ-άω, "to pass through"; πόρ-ος, "a way"].

por-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. *To carry, convey* [prob. akin to φέρ-ω].

por-tus, tūs, m. [akin to porta] *A harbour, haven, port.*

posco, pŏposci, no sup., poscĕre, 3. v. a. *To ask, beg, request, demand;*—at ch. 6, poscere is the Historic Inf. [§ 140, 2].

possum, pŏtŭi, no sup., posse, v. n. irreg. [for pot-sum; fr. pŏtis, "able"; sum, "to be"] *To be able,* or *powerful; to have power* to do, *etc.*, something; (*I, you, he,* etc.) *can,* etc.

post, adv. *and* prep. [perhaps contracted from pōne ("behind") est, "it is"] **1.** Adv.: Of time: *Afterwards, after, later,* etc.—**2.** Prep. gov. Acc.: **a.** Of place: *After, behind.*—**b.** Of time: *After, subsequent to.*

post-ĕa, adv. [probably for post-eam; *i.e.* post, "after"; ĕam, acc. sing. fem. of is, "this," "that"] *After this* or *that; afterwards.* — In combination with quam, or as one word: *After that.*

postĕā-quam; see postea.

post-ĕrus, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. [post, "after"] *Coming after, following, next.*

post-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, pōnĕre, 3. v. a. [post, "after"; pōno, "to put"] ("To put after"; hence) *To postpone.*—Pass.: **post-pōnor,** pŏsĭtus sum, pōni.

postpŏsĭtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of postpono.

post-quam, adv. (also written as two words, post quam) [post, "after"; quam, "that"] *After that, when.*

postrēm-o, adv. [postrēmus, "last"] *At last, lastly, in the last place.*

postr-ī-dĭe, adv. [contr. fr. postĕr-ī-dĭe, *i.e.* postĕr-o dĭe; the respective ablatives of postĕrus, "following"; dĭes, "day"; with (i) connecting vowel] *On the day after, on the following day, on the morrow;*—at ch. 10, with following Gen.

pŏtes-tas, tātis, f. [for pŏtent-tas; fr. pŏtens, pŏtent-is, "powerful"] ("The quality of the *pŏtens*"; hence) *Power.*

præ-cep-s, cĭpĭtis, adj. [for præ-capit-s; fr. præ, "before"; căput, căpĭt-is, "the head"] ("Head-foremost"; hence) Of persons: *Headlong, in headlong flight.*

præcep-tum, ti, n. [for præcap-tum; fr. præcĭpĭo, "to order," through true root PRÆCAP] *An order command, injunction,* etc.

præceptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of præcipio.

præ-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, cĭpĕre, 3. v. a. *and* n. [for præ-căpĭo; fr. præ, "beforehand"; căpĭo, "to take"] ("To take beforehand"; "to give rules, *or* precepts, about" a thing; hence) **1.** *To enjoin, direct, order, bid, command.* — **2.** Impers. Pass.: **præceptum erat,** *It had been enjoined* or *commanded;* ch. 48.—Pass.: **præ-cipior,** ceptus sum, cĭpi.

præcĭp-ŭus, ŭa, ŭum, adj.

[præcip-ĭo, "to take before"] ("That is taken before" other things, *etc.*; hence) *Particular, especial.*

præ-clūdo, clūsi, clūsum, clūdĕre, 3. v. a. [præ, "before"; clūdo (=claudo), "to shut *or* close"] *To shut,* or *close, before* or *in front; to block up, stop,* etc. —Pass.: **præ-clūdor,** clūsus sum, clūdi.

præclūsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of præcludo.

præ-c-o, ōnis, m. [for præ-ci-o; fr. præ, "before"; cĭ-ĕo, in force of "to call"] ("One calling, *or* crying, before" persons, *or* "publicly"; hence) *A crier, herald.*

præda, æ, f. *Booty, plunder, spoil, pillage.*

prædandi, Gerund in di fr. prædor.

præd-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [præd-a, "plunder"] *To plunder, spoil, pillage,* etc.

præ-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, v. a. [præ, "before"; fĕro, "to bear *or* carry"] ("To bear, *or* carry, before"; hence, "to place, *or* set, in front"; hence) *To take,* or *choose, in preference; to prefer.* —Pass.: **præ-fĕror,** lātus sum, ferri.

præ-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, fĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for præ-făcĭo, fr. præ, "before"; făcĭo, "to make"] ("To make before"; hence) *To set,* or *place, over; to appoint to the command of.*

præfŭĕram, pluperf. ind. of præsum.

præmissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of præmitto.

præ-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a. [præ, "before"; mitto, "to send"] *To send before* or *forwards; to send in advance.* —Pass.: **præ-mittor,** missus sum, mitti.

præ-m-ĭum, ĭi, n. [for præ-ĕm-ĭum; fr. præ, "before"; em-o, "to take"] ("A taking before *or* above" others; hence, "profit, advantage"; hence) *Reward, recompense.*

præ-păro, părāvi, părātum, părāre, 1. v. a. [præ, "beforehand"; păro, "to get ready"] *To get ready beforehand; to prepare.*

præ-s-ens, entis (abl. sing. usually præsente of persons, præsenti of things), adj. [præ, "before"; s-um, "to be"] ("That is before" one; hence) *Present.*

præsensissem, pluperf. subj. of præsentio.

præsent-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [præsens, præsent-is, "present"] **1.** *A being present, presence.*—Phrase; In præsentiā, *For the present, at present, at the time;* ch. 37.—**2.** Of the mind: *Readiness, resolution, courage,* etc.

præ-sentĭo, sensi, sensum, sentīre, 4. v. a. [præ, "beforehand"; sentĭo, "to perceive"] *To perceive,* or *become aware of, beforehand; to get previous intimation of,* etc.;—at ch. 54 without nearer Object.

præ-ser-tim, adv. [præ, "before"; sĕr-o, "to arrange"] ("By an arranging before"; hence) *Especially, particularly.*

præsĭd-ĭum, ĭi, n. [præsĭd-ĕo, "to sit before"; hence, "to guard"] ("A guarding"; hence) **1.** *Protection, defence.*—**2.** *A protecting force, garrison,* etc.

1. præsto, adv. *At hand:*—præsto esse Sabino, (*to be at hand to Sabinus,* i.e.) *to attend,* or *wait, upon Sabinus, to meet Sabinus,* as a mark of courtesy, *etc.*; ch. 62.

2. præ-sto, stĭti, stĭtum, stāre, 1. v. a. [præ, "before"; sto, "to stand"] ("To stand before *or* in front"; hence) **1.** *To exhibit, show, manifest, evince.*—**2.** *To*

give, supply, furnish.—3. *To fulfil, discharge, perform, execute.*

præ-sum, fŭi, esse, v. n. [præ, "before"; sum, "to be"] ("To be before" a thing *or* person; hence) With Dat. [§ 106, (4); § 107, *b*]: 1. *To be over, rule;*—at ch. 20 supply ei, *i.e.* civitati, after præsit.—2. *To be set over, to have the command of.* —3. *To have the charge of, to preside over.*

præ-ter, prep. gov. acc. [præ, "before"; demonstrative suffix ter] 1. *Past, beyond.*—2. *Besides, in addition to.*—3. *Except.*

præter-ĕā, adv. [for præter-eam; fr. præter, "beyond"; eam, acc. sing. fem. of pron. is, "this"] ("Beyond this"; hence) *Besides, moreover, further.*

præ-ūro, ussi, ustum, ūrĕre, 3. v. a. [præ, "before"; uro, "to burn"] ("To burn before"; hence) *To burn at the end,* or *tip,* for the purpose of hardening. —Pass.: **præ-ūror**, ustus sum, ūri.

præustus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of præuro.

prĕces, um; see prex.

prĕmo, pressi, pressum, prĕmĕre, 3. v. a. ("To press *or* squeeze"; hence) In war, *etc.*: 1. *To press hard* or *close.*—2. *To harass,* etc. —Pass.: **prĕmor**, pressus sum, prĕmi.

prex, prĕc-is (Nom. and Gen. Sing. obsol.; mostly in plur.), f. [for prec-s; fr. prĕc-or, "to ask"] ("The asking thing"; hence) *A prayer, request, entreaty, petition.*

prī-dĭe, adv. [for præ-dĭe; fr. præ, "before"; die, abl. sing. of dĭēs, "day"] *On the day before.*

prīm-o, prīm-um, adv. [prīm-us, "first"] *At first, in the first place, at the beginning, firstly:* —quàm primum, *as soon as possible.*

prīm-um; see primo.

prī-mus, ma, mum, sup. adj. [for præ-mus; fr. præ, "before"; with superlative suffix mus] ("That is most before, foremost"; hence) 1.: a. *First, the first.*—As Subst.: **prīmi**, ōrum, m. plur. (*The first soldiers,* i.e.) *The van* of the army; ch. 32.—b. *The first part,* or *beginning,* of that denoted by the subst. to which it is in apposition:—primā luce, (*at the beginning of daylight,* i.e.) *at daybreak;* ch. 23.—2. Of place: *First, fore, foremost.*—3. Of rank, station, estimation, *etc.*: *The first, chief, principal, most distinguished* or *eminent.*—Adverbial expression: In primis (also written as one word, inprīmis *or* imprīmis), *Chiefly, especially, particularly.*

princeps, ĭpis, m. [princeps, "chief"] *A chieftain, prince,* etc.

princĭp-ātus, ātūs, m. [princeps, princip-is, "a chief person"] ("The state *or* condition of *princeps*"; hence, "the position of *princeps*"; hence) *Chief authority, chieftainship, rule,* etc.

prĭ-or, us, comp. adj. [for præ-or; fr. præ, "before"; with comp. suffix or] ("More before"; hence) *Former, previous, prior* —often to be rendered *first.* ☞ Sup.: prī-mus.

pris-tĭnus, tĭna, tĭnum, adj. [obsol. pris, "before"] ("Belonging to *pris*"; hence) *Former, previous, ancient.*

prĭus, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. of prĭor, "before"] *Before, sooner:*—prius quam (or, as one word, priusquam), *sooner than, before that.*

priusquam; see prius.

prīv-ātim, adv. [priv-us, "single"; hence "private"] ("By a being *privus*"; hence) *In private, privately.*

prīvātus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of privo.—2. Pa.: *Apart*

from the state, belonging to an individual person, private.

prīv-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [prīv-us, "single"] ("To make *privus*"; hence) *To bereave, deprive.* — Pass.: **prīv-or**, ātus sum, āri.

pro, prep. gov. abl.: 1. *Before, in front of.*—2. *Instead of, in the place of, for.*—3. *For, on account of, in return for.*—4. *In proportion to.*

prŏbandus, a, um, Gerundive of probo.

prŏbātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of prŏbo.

prŏb-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [prŏb-us, "good"] 1. *To esteem,* or *regard, as good; to approve of.*—2. *To demonstrate, show, prove.*—Pass.: **prŏb-or**, ātus sum, āri.

pro-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre, 3. v. n. [pro, "forward"; cēdo, "to go"] *To go forwards, advance.*

prŏcul, adv. [PROCUL, a root of procello, "to drive forwards"] ("Driven forwards"; hence) Of place: *At a distance, far off.*

prō-curro, cŭcurri *and* curri, cursum, currĕre, 3. v. n. [prō, "forwards"; curro, "to run"] *To run,* or *rush, forwards.*

prō-d-ĕo, ivi *or* ii, itum, ire, v. n. [prō, "forth"; (d) epenthetic; ĕo, "to go"] *To go,* or *come, forth,* or *out; to advance.*

prōdĭtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of prodo;—at ch. 12, supply esse with proditum.

prō-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3. v. a. [prō, "forth"; do, "to put"] ("To put forth"; hence) *To hand down, transmit.*—Pass.: **prō-dor**, dĭtus sum, di.

prō-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. v. a. [pro, "forwards"; dūco, "to lead"] *To lead forward* or *forth.* — Pass.: **prō-dūcor**, ductus sum, dūci.

productus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of produco.

prœlĭ-or, ātus sum, āri, v. dep. [prœlĭ-um, "battle"] *To join battle, fight, engage.*

prœlĭum, ĭi, n. *A battle, engagement:*—prœlium committere, *to engage in battle.*

prŏfec-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [for prŏfac-tio; fr. prŏficiscor, "to set out," through true root PROFAC] *A setting out, departure.*

prŏfectus, a, um, P. perf. of prŏficiscor.

prŏfĭciscens, ntis, P. pres. of proficiscor.

prŏ-fic-iscor, fec-tus sum, fic-isci, 3. v. dep. n. inch. [for pro-fac-iscor; fr. pro, "forward"; făc-ĭo, "to make"] ("To begin to make one's self to be forward"; hence) Of persons: *To set out, go, proceed.*

prō-fĭtĕor, fessus sum, fitēri, 2. v. dep. [for prō-fătĕor; fr. prō, "openly"; fateor, "to own"] ("To own, *or* avow, openly"; hence) With Personal pron. in reflexive force and a second acc.: *To declare, avow,* or *profess one's self,* etc., to be that denoted by the second acc.; ch. 38.

prŏ-fŭgĭo, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, fŭgĕre, 3. v. n. [pro, "forth"; fŭgĭo, "to flee"] *To flee forth* or *away; to escape.*

prō-grĕdĭor, gressus sum, grĕdi, 3. v. dep. [for pro-gradior; from pro, "forth *or* forward"; gradior, "to step *or* go"] *To step,* or *go, forth* or *forward; to advance, proceed.*

prŏgressus, a, um, P. perf. of prŏgrĕdĭor.

prŏ-hĭbĕo, hĭbŭi, hĭbĭtum, hĭbēre, 2. v. a. [for prŏ-hăbĕo; fr. prŏ, "before"; hăbĕo, "to hold"] ("To hold before one *or* in front"; hence) 1. *To hold* or

keep back, ward off, hinder, restrain, prevent, etc.—**2.** *To save, keep, defend, protect.* — Pass.: **prŏ-hĭbĕor,** hĭbĭtus sum, hĭbēri.

prŏhĭbĭtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of prohibeo.

prŏ-inde, adv. [pro, "without force"; inde, "hence"] *Hence, therefore, accordingly.*

prō-jĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, jĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for prō-jăcĭo; fr. prō, "forwards"; jăcĭo, "to cast"] **1.** *To throw* or *cast forwards.*—**2.** *To fling away.*

promis-sus, sa, sum, adj. [for promitt-sus; fr. promitt-o, "to allow to go forwards"] ("Allowed to go forwards"; hence) Of the hair: *Hanging down, long, flowing.*

prō-nuntĭo, nuntĭāvi, nuntĭātum, nuntĭāre, 1. v. a. [pro, "openly"; nuntĭo, "to announce"] ("To announce openly"; hence) *To make known, proclaim.*—Impers. Pass.: **prōnuntĭāri,** *that it should be proclaimed;* ch. 51.

prŏpe, adv. [adverbial neut. of obsol. adj. propis, "near"] **1.** *Near.*—Comp.: prŏp-ĭus, *Nearer; too near;*—at ch. 37 followed by Acc.—**2.** *Nearly, almost.* ☞ Comp.: prop-ius; (Sup.: proxime=prop-sime).

prō-pello, pŭli, pulsum, pellĕre, 3. v. a. [prō, "forwards"; pello, "to drive"] *To drive forwards* or *before one's self.*

prŏpĕr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [prŏper-us, "hastening"] ("To be *properus*"; hence) *To hasten, make haste.*

1. prŏp-inqu-us, a, um, adj. [for prŏp-hinc-us; fr. prŏp-e; hinc, "from this place"] ("Being near, *or* not far, from this place"; hence, "near, neighbouring"; hence) Of relationship, *etc.*: *Near, kindred, related.* — As Subst.: **prŏpinquus, i, m.** *A relation, relative.*

2. prŏpinquus, i; see **1.** propinquus.

propius; see prope.

prō-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, pōnĕre, 3. v. a. [pro, "before"; pōno, "to put"] **1.** *To put, place,* or *set before* a person; *to mention, make known, state.*—**2.** Of a reward, *etc.*: *To hold out, offer, propose.* — Pass.: **prō-pōnor,** pŏsĭtus sum, pōni.

prōpŏsĭtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of propono.

prop-ter, prep. gov. acc. [obsolete adj. prŏp-is, "near"] ("Near, hard by, close to"; hence) *On account,* or *by reason, of; because of.*

propter-ea, adv. [for propter-eam; fr. propter; eam, acc. sing. fem. of is, "this *or* that"] ("On account of this *or* that"; hence) *On this,* or *that, account; therefore:* — propterea quod, *because that.*

prō-pugno, pugnāvi, pugnātum, pugnāre, 1. v. n. [prō, "forth"; pugno, "to fight"] *To go,* or *rush, forth* from a place *to fight; to make sallies* or *sorties* from a place.

prō-sĕquor, sĕquūtus sum, sĕqui, 3. v. dep. [prō, "forwards"; sĕquor, "to follow"] ("To follow forwards"; hence) *To follow after, pursue.*

prospec-tus, tūs, m. [prospicio, "to see before" one; through root PROSPEC] ("A seeing before" one; hence) *Sight, view,* etc.

pro-spĭcĭo, spexi, spectum, spĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for pro-specio; fr. pro, "before"; specio, "to see"] ("To see" something "before" one; hence) *To look out for; to make provision* or *provide for.*

prō-tĕgo, texi, tectum, tĕg-

ĕre, 3. v. a. [prō, "before"; tego, "to cover"] ("To cover before *or* in front"; hence) *To defend, protect.*

prō-terrĕo, terrŭi, terrĭtum, terrēre, 2. v. a. [pro, "forth"; terrĕo, "to frighten"] ("To frighten forth"; hence) *To drive away in terror; to affright, terrify.* —Pass.: **prō-terrĕor,** terrĭtus sum, terrēri.

prōterrĭtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of proterreo.

prō-tĭnus, adv. [for pro-tĕnus; fr. prō, "before"; tĕnus, "up to *or* as far as"] ("Up to, *or* as far as, that which is before"; hence) Of time: *Forthwith, immediately.*

prōvectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of proveho.

prō-vĕho, vexi, vectum, vĕhĕre, 3. v. a. [pro, "forwards"; vĕho, "to carry"] *To carry forwards, convey along.* — Pass.: **prō-vĕhor,** vectus sum, vĕhi.

prō-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, vĕnīre, 4. v. a. [prō, "forth"; vĕnĭo, "to come"] ("To come forth"; hence) Of the products of the earth: *To grow up,* etc.

prō-vĭdĕo, vīdi, vīsum, vĭdēre, 2. v. a. [prō, "before"; vĭdĕo, "to see"] ("To see before"; hence) **1.** *To foresee.*—**2.** *To see to, look after, provide.*

Prōvincĭa, æ, f. ("A province"; hence, as applied to Gaul) *The* Roman *province* of Gaul; called in later times Gallia Braccata, and Gallia Narbōnensis.

proxĭm-e, sup. adv. [proxĭmus, "nearest"] **1.** *Nearest, very near.* — **2.** *Very recently, shortly before.*

proxĭmus, a, um, sup. adj. [=proc-sĭmus, for prop-sĭmus; fr. obsol. prŏp-is, "near"; superlative suffix simus] **1.** Of place: *Nearest, next; very near* or *close.* —**2.** Of time: *The next,* whether before or after; *the following; the last.*

pūbĕres, um, m. plur. [puber, "grown up"] *Grown-up persons, adults.*

public-e, adv. [public-us, "public"] *Publicly; on behalf of the state.*

publĭc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [id.] ("To make public property"; hence) *To confiscate.*

publ-ĭcus, ĭca, ĭcum, adj. [contracted and changed fr. pŏpŭl-ĭcus; fr. popul-us, "the people"] *Pertaining to the people; public* (as opposed to "private").

pug-na, næ, f. [root PUG, whence pu(n)g-o, "to puncture *or* stab"] ("The stabbing thing"; hence) *A fight* hand to hand; *a battle, engagement.*

pugnandi, pugnando, Gerunds in di and do fr. pugno.

pugn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [pugn-a] **1.** *To fight.*—**2.** Impers. Pass.: **pugnaretur** (with preceding quum), *The battle was being*—or *continuing to be*—*fought* or *waged.*

Pulfĭo, ōnis, m. *Pulfio* (*Titus*); a Roman centurion; see ch. 44.

pŭt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [pŭt-us, "clean, clear"] ("To make clean *or* clear"; hence, "to clear up, *or* settle," accounts; hence, "to reckon"; hence) *To deem, hold, think, consider.*

quā, adv. [adverbial abl. fem. of qui, "who," *etc.*] Of place: **1.** Relatively: *At,* or *in, which place; where.* — **2.** Indefinitely: *In whatever place, where, wherever.*

quadr-ā-ginta, num. adj. indecl. ("Four tens"; *i.e.*) *Forty* [contr. fr. quătŭor-a-ginta; fr. quătŭor; (a) connecting vowel; ginta=κοντα="ten"].

quadr-i-n-gent-i, æ, a, num.

... *As if*, as

... indecl.

... *that*

... ; *as well*

... [akin

... : 1. Re-

... *which*, *what*,

... ginning of a

... conj. and de-

... *this*, etc.—c.

... out a pur-

... *purpose of*;

... *that*; *in*.—d.

... demonstrative

... *who*; *that*

... he of them

... *of them*, ch. 56;

... ch. 6.—e. Neut.

... : = quantum,

... *much*, or *as many*

... militum, *whatever*

... *as many soldiers as*;

... interrogative: In in-

... : *What*, *what sort*

... finite: *Any one*, *any*.

... cumque, quae-cumque,

... pron. rel. [qui;

... que] *Whoever*, *what-*

... *soever*, *whatsoever*.—As

... quaecumque, n. plur.

... *things*.

quid; see 1. and 2. quis.

quid, adv. [adverbial neut. ... quis] *For what purpose*, etc.; ... *fore*, *why*.

qui-dam, quae-dam, quod- ... (and as Subst. quiddam), pron. indef. [qui; suffix dam] *Particular*, *certain*; *some indefin-* ... person or thing.—As Subst.: a. Masc.: (a) Sing.: *A certain person*.—(b) Plur.: *Certain persons*; *some persons or other*; *some*.—b. Neut.: (a) Sing.: *A certain thing*.—(b) Plur.: *Certain things*.

quidam, adv.: 1. ...

... fr.

ne quidem, *not even*.—2. *At least, certainly, forsooth.*

qui-es, ētis, f. ("A lying down"; hence) *Rest* [akin to Sans. root çi, "to lie down"].

quiēt-us, a, um, adj. [quiesco, "to be quiet," through root QUIET] *Quiet, calm, tranquil.*

qui-n, conj. [for qui-ne; fr. qui, abl. of relative pron. qui, "who, which"; ne=non] ("By which not") With Subj.: 1. *That not, but that, without, from.* —2. After words expressive of fear, doubt, etc.: *That.*

qui-nam, quæ-nam, quod-nam, pron. interrog. [qui (interrog.), "who," etc.; suffix nam] *Who? which?*

quin-dĕcim, num. adj. indecl. [for quinqu-decem; fr. quinqu-e, "five"; decem, "ten"] *Fifteen.*

quin-gent-i, æ, a, num. adj. [for quinqu-cent-i; fr. quinqu-e, "five"; cent-um, "a hundred"] *Five hundred.*

quinqu-ā-ginta, num. adj. indecl. ("Five tens"; hence) *Fifty* [quinqu-e; (a) connecting vowel; ginta=κοντα="*ten*"].

quinque, num. adj. indecl. *Five* [akin to Gr. πέντε, Sans. *pańchan*].

Quint-ĭus, ĭi, m. [Quint-us, "Quintus"] ("One pertaining to Quintus") *Quintius;* a Roman name.

1. **quin-tus**, ta, tum, num. adj. [for quinqu-tus; fr. quinque, "five"] *Fifth.*

2. **Quintus**, i, m. [quintus, "fifth"] *Quintus;* a Roman name.

1. **quis**, quæ, quid, pron. interrog.: In indirect questions: *Who* or *what;* i.e. *what person* or *thing;*—neut. with Gen. of thing "Measured" [§ 131], chapters 22, 58.—As Subst. n.: **quid**, *What thing, what* [τίς].

2. **quis**, quid, pron. indef.: 1. *Any body, any one; any thing:*—neu quis, *and that no one;* ch. 58. —2. Acc. neut. in adverbial force: quid, *In any thing, in any respect;* ch. 7.

quis-piam, quæ-piam, quod-piam [quis, "any"; suffix piam] *Any whatever, any;* ch. 35.

quis-quam, quæ-quam, quic-quam *or* quid-quam, pron. indef. [2. quis, "any one"; suffix quam] *Any, any whatever;*—neut. with Gen. of thing "Measured" [§ 131], ch. 41.—As Subst. m.: *Any one, any body.*

quis-que, quæ-que, quod-que, pron. adj. indef. [quis, "any"; suffix que] *Each, every, any;*—at ch. 33, with Gen. of "thing Distributed" [§ 130]: quisque eorum, *each* (one) *of them.*

qui-vis, quæ-vis, quod-vis, pron. indef. [qui, "who"; vis, 2. pers. sing. of volo, "to will"] *Who,* or *what, you please* or *will; any whatever.*

quo, adv. [for quo-m, old form of que-m, acc. masc. sing. of qui, "who"] ("To what" place; hence) 1. *Whither, where.* — 2. *To the end that, in order that, so that, that.*

quŏ-ad, adv. [for quom-ad; fr. quom, old form of quem, acc. masc. sing. of qui, "who, which," *etc.*; ăd, "to"] ("To which" time; hence) *Till, until.*

quŏd, conj. [Adverbial Acc. Neut. Sing. of qui] 1. *In that, because that, inasmuch as.* — 2. *That.*

quŏn-ĭam, adv. [for quom-jam; fr. quom=quum, "since"; jam, "now"] *Since now, since then, since, because.*

1. **quŏque**, conj. *Also, too:*—placed after the word to be emphasized.

2. **quŏque**, masc. abl. sing.

of quisque :—quōque loco, *in each* (*particular*) *place;* ch. 33.

quōquō-versus, adv. [for quomquom-versus ; fr. quomquom=quemquem, acc. sing. masc. of quisquis, "whatever, whatsoever" ; versus, "towards"] ("Towards what place soever"; hence) *In every direction.*

quŏt-annis, adv. (also as two words, quot annis) [quot, "as many"; of time; "each, every, all"; annis, Abl. Plur. of annus ("a year"), as Abl. of time] *Every year, each year, yearly.*

quŏtīdĭ-ānus, āna, ānum, adj. [quŏtīdĭ-e," daily"] ("Pertaining to *quŏtīdĭe*"; hence) *Daily, every day.*

quŏt-ĭ-dĭe, adv. [quot, "as many; each, every"; (ĭ) connecting vowel, dĭe, abl. of dies, "day"] *On each* or *every day; daily.*

quŏt-ĭes, adv. [quot, "as many as"] *As many times as, as often as.*

quum (old form quom), relative adv. *and* causal conj. [for quom=quem, fr. qui, "who"] **1.** Relative Adv.: ("To the time which"; hence) *When.*—Phrase: quum . . . tum, *while . . . so too; not only . . . but also; both . . . and; as . . . so.*—**2.** Causal Conj.: ("To the end that *or* which"; hence) *Seeing that, since, as.*

rādo, rāsi, rāsum, rādĕre, 3. v. a. *To shave* with a razor.—Pass.: **rādor,** rāsus sum, rādi.

rārus, a, um, adj. ("Not thick *or* dense; thin"; hence) Of persons : *Far apart, here and there, dispersed, scattered about.*

rāsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of rado.

rā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [rĕor, "to reckon"; through root RA] : **1.** *A reckoning, account.*—**2.** *A mode, method, manner.*—**3.** With habeo : *Regard, respect, care,* etc. for something.

rĕ-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre, 3. v. n. [rĕ, "back"; cēdo, "to go"] *To go back, withdraw, retire, retreat.*

rĕcens, ntis, adj. *Fresh, recent.*

rĕces-sus, sūs, m. [for recedsus ; fr. rĕcēd-o, "to retreat"] **1.** *A retreating, retreat.*—**2.** *A means of retreat.*

rĕcĭpĭens, ntis, P. pres. of recipio.

rĕ-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, cĭpĕre, 3. v. a. [for rĕ-căpĭo ; fr. rĕ ; căpĭo, "to take"] **1.** [rĕ, "back again"] **a.** *To take back again.*—**b.** With personal pron. in reflexive force : *To take one's self,* etc., *back again; to retire, withdraw.* — **2.** [rĕ, "without force"] *To receive,* etc.—Pass.: **re-cĭpĭor,** ceptus sum, cĭpi.

rĕ-cĭto, cĭtāvi, cĭtātum, cĭtāre, 1. v. a. [rĕ, "without force"; cĭto, in force of "to call out, announce"] ("To announce" hence) *To read out* or *aloud.*

rĕcŭperandus, a, um, Gerundive of recupero.

re-cŭp-ĕro, ĕrāvi, ĕratum, ĕrāre, 1. v. a. [for re-cap-ero ; fr. rĕ, "back again"; căpĭo, "to take"] *To take,* or *get, back again; to recover, regain.*

rĕcūsandi, Gerund in di fr. recuso.

rĕ-cūs-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for re-caus-o ; fr. re, "against"; caus-a, "a cause"] ("To assign a cause against"; hence) *To decline, refuse, shrink from.*

rĕdactus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of redigo.

rĕd-ĕo, ĭvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, ĭre,

v. n. [red (=re, with d for de, demonstrative), "back"; ĕo, "to go"] 1. *To go* or *come back; to return.*—2. *To be brought,* or *reduced, to;* ch. 48.

rĕd-ĭens, ĕuntis, P. pres. of redeo.

rĕdĭĕram, pluperf. ind. of redeo.

rĕd-ĭgo, ēgi, actum, ĭgĕre, 3. v. a. [for rĕd-ăgo; fr. red (=re; see redeo), "without force"; ăgo, "to lead"] ("To lead" into a particular state; hence) *To bring,* or *reduce,* to a certain state, *etc.* —Pass.: **rĕd-ĭgor,** actus sum, ĭgi.

rĕ-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. v. a. [re, "back"; dūco, "to lead"] *To lead,* or *conduct, back.*

rĕfectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of reficio.

rĕ-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, v. a. irreg. [rĕ, "back"; fĕro; see fĕro] 1. *To bring,* or *carry, back.*—2. *To give back, return, repay:*—gratiam referre, *to return a kindness, to show* one's *gratitude;* ch. 27.—3. *To report, relate, mention.* — Pass.: **rĕ-fĕror,** lātus sum, ferri.

rĕfĭcĭendus, a, um, Gerundive of reficio.

rĕ-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, fĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for rĕ-făcĭo; fr. re, "again"; făcĭo, "to make"] ("To make again"; hence) Of vessels: *To repair, refit,* etc.—Pass.: **rĕ-fĭcĭor,** fectus sum, fĭci.

rĕ-fŭgĭo, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, fŭgĕre, 3. v. n. [rĕ, "back"; fŭgĭo, "to flee"] *To flee back; to retire* from before the enemy.

rĕg-ĭo, ĭōnis, f. [rĕg-o, "to direct"] ("A directing"; hence, "a direction"; hence) *A tract, territory, region.*

regnans, ntis, P. pres. of regno.

regn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [regn-um, "a kingdom"] ("To have a *regnum*"; hence) *To rule, reign;*—at 25 folld. by Acc. of duration of time [§ 102, (1)].

reg-num, ni, n. [rĕgo, "to rule"] ("That which rules"; hence) 1. *Sovereignty, supreme power.*—2. *A kingdom.*

rĕgrĕdĭendi, Gerund in di fr. regredior.

rĕgrĕdĭor, gressus sum, grĕdi, 3. v. dep. [for rĕ-grădĭor; fr. rĕ, "back"; grădĭor, "to step"] ("To step back"; hence) *To retire, withdraw, retreat.*

rĕjectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of rejicio.

rĕ-jĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, jicĕre, 3. v. a. [for rĕ-jăcĭo, fr. rĕ, "back"; jăcĭo, "to cast"] 1. Of weapons: *To cast, throw,* or *hurl back.* — 2. Pass.: Nautical term.: *To be driven back* by a storm, *etc.;* ch. 5.—3. *To beat back, force back.* — Pass.: **rĕ-jĭcĭor,** jectus sum, jĭci.

rĕlēgātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of relego.

rĕ-lēgo, lēgāvi, lēgātum, lēgāre, 1. v. a. [rĕ, "back, away"; lēgo, "to send" according to law] ("To send away" according to law; hence) *To banish;* —at ch. 30 in figurative sense. —Pass.: **rĕ-lēgor,** lēgātus sum, lēgāri.

rĕlictus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of rĕlinquo.

rĕlĭgĭo, ōnis, f. ("Religion"; hence) *Religious scruples.*

rĕ-linquo, līqui, lictum, linquĕre, 3. v. a. [rĕ, "behind"; linquo, "to leave"] 1. *To leave behind* in a place.—2. Pass.: *To be left, remain.*—Impers. Pass.: **relinquebatur** (followed by ut with Subj.), *It remained that,* i.e. *the result,* or *consequence, was, that;* ch. 19. — 3. *To leave, go*

away from.—Pass.: **rĕ-linqu-or,** lictus sum, linqui.

1. **rĕlĭqui,** perf. ind. of relinquo.

2. **rĕlĭqui,** ōrum; see reliquus.

rĕlĭqu-us, a, um, adj. [rĕlinquo, through true root RELIQU] **1.** *The remaining part,* or *rest, of* that denoted by the subst. to which it is in attribution.—**2.** *The rest* or *remaining; the other.* —As Subst.: **rĕlĭqui,** ōrum, m. plur. *The rest, the others.*

rĕ-măneo, mansi, no sup., mănēre, 2. v. n. [rĕ, "behind"; maneo, "to remain"] *To remain* or *stay behind.*

rĕmansi, perf. ind. of reremaneo.

Remi, ōrum, m. plur. *The Remi;* a people of Belgic Gaul, whose capital was Durocorturum (now Rheims).

rēmĭgandi, Gerund in di fr. remigo.

rēm-ig-o, ĭgāvi, ĭgātum, ĭgāre, 1. v. n. [rēm-us, "an oar"] ("To use a *remus*"; hence) *To row.*

rĕmissĭor, us; see remissus, no. 2.

rĕmissus, a, um, 1. P. perf. pass. of remitto.—2. Pa.: *Mild, not severe;* ch. 12 ☞ Comp.: remiss-ĭor; (Sup.: remiss-issĭmus).

rĕmittendus, a, um, Gerundive of remitto:—remittendum esse, *that it must be relaxed* by him, *i.e. that he must relax* [§ 144, 1, and *a*].

rĕ-mitto, misi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a. [re, "back"; mitto, "to allow to go"; also, "to send"] **1.** ("To allow to go back"; hence, "to loosen"; hence) *To relax, slacken.*—**2.** *To send back.*—Pass.: **rĕ-mitt-or,** missus sum, mitti.

rĕ-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, mŏvēre, 2. v. a. [rĕ, "back"; mŏvĕo, "to move"] ("To move back"; hence) *To remove, withdraw, send away.*

rēmus, i, m. *An oar.*

re-pello, pŭli, pulsum, pellĕre, 3. v. a. [re, "back"; pello, "to drive"] *To drive back* or *away; to repel, repulse:*—repulsi ab hac spe, (*driven back from this hope,* i.e.) *defeated in this hope* or *expectation;* ch. 42.—Pass.: **rĕ-pellor,** pulsus sum, pelli.

rĕpent-e, adv. [repens, repent-is, "sudden"] *Suddenly, on a sudden.*

repent-ĭnus, ĭna, ĭnum, adj. [rĕpens, repent-is, "sudden"] ("Pertaining to the *repens*"; hence) *Sudden, unexpected.*

rĕ-pĕrĭo, pĕri, pertum, pĕrĭre, 4. v. a. [for rĕ-părĭo; fr. re, "again"; părĭo, "to produce"] ("To produce again"; hence) *To find out, discover, ascertain.*—Pass.: **rĕ-pĕrĭor,** pertus sum, pĕrīri.

rĕpertus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of rĕpĕrĭo.

rĕ-porto, portāvi, portātum, portāre, 1. v. a. [rĕ, "back"; porto, "to carry"] *To carry,* or *convey, back.*

rĕ-posco, perhaps no perf., no sup., poscĕre, 3. v. a. [re, "back"; posco, "to demand"] ("To demand back"; hence) *To ask for, require, exact,* etc.

reprehendendus, a, um, Gerundive of reprehendo.

re-prĕhendo, prĕhendi, prĕhensum, prĕhendĕre, 3. v. a. [re, "back"; prĕhendo, "to seize"] ("To seize and hold back"; hence, "to check"; hence) *To blame, censure, find fault with, reprehend.*

rĕpulsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of rĕpello.

res, rĕi, f. ("That which is spoken of"; hence) **1.** *A thing,*

matter.—**2.** *An affair, business, circumstance*, etc.—**3.** With *or* without publica: **a.** *The commonwealth, republic, state*.—**b.** *Civil affairs* or *administration* [akin to ῥῆ-μα, fr. ῥέ-ω, "to speak"].

rĕservātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of reservo.

rĕ-servo, servāvi, servātum, servāre, 1. v. a. [re, "back"; servo, "to keep"] *To keep back, reserve*.—Pass.: **rĕ-servor**, servātus sum, servāri.

rĕ-sisto, stĭti, no sup., sistĕre, 3. v. n. [re, "against"; sisto, "to stand"] ("To stand against"; hence) **1.** *To withstand, resist; oppose; to make opposition* or *resistance*;—sometimes with Dat. [§ 106, *a*].—**2.** Impers. Pass. imperf. subj. after quum [§ 153,(1)]: **resisteretur**, *It was resisted*, i.e. *resistance was made* or *offered*.—3. *To halt, stop*, etc.

rē-spĭcĭo, spexi, spectum, spĭcĕre, 3. v. n. [for rē-spĕcĭo; fr. rĕ, "back"; specio, "to look"] *To look back* or *behind*.

rē-spondĕo, spondi, sponsum, spondēre, 2. v. a. *and* n. [rĕ, "in return"; spondĕo, "to promise"] ("To promise in return"; hence) *To answer, reply*.

respon-sum, si, n. [for re-spond-sum; fr. respond-ĕo, "to answer"] *An answer, reply, response*.

res-publĭca, rĕi-publĭcæ, f.; see res, no. 3.

rē-stĭtŭo, stĭtŭi, stĭtūtum, stĭtŭĕre, 3. v. a. [for re-statuo; fr. re, "again"; statuo, "to set up"] **1.** *To set up again, to replace*.—**2.** *To restore*.—Pass.: **rē-stĭtŭor**, stĭtūtus sum, stĭtŭi.

rĕ-tĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tentum, tĭnēre, 2. v. a. [for rĕ-tĕnĕo; fr. rĕ, "back"; tĕnĕo, "to hold"] **1.** *To hold*, or *keep, back; to detain, retain*.—**2.** *To preserve, keep, maintain*.

rĕ-trăho, traxi, tractum, trahĕre, 3. v. a. [rĕ, "back"; traho, "to drag"] *To drag back, bring back by force*, etc.—Pass.: **rĕ-trăhor**, tractus sum, trăhi.

rĕvertisse, reverto; see revertor.

rĕ-vertor, versus sum, verti, 3. v. dep. [rĕ, "back"; vertor, "to turn one's self"] ("To turn one's self back"; hence) *To return*.—N.B. In the ante-Augustan age the perfect and its derivatives are commonly taken from a form **reverto**; e.g. revertisse. The present tense of **re-verto** is critically certain in only two passages in two old Latin authors.

rĕvŏcātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of revoco.

rĕ-vŏco, vŏcāvi, vŏcātum, vŏcāre, 1. v. a. [re, "back"; vŏco, "to call"] *To call back, recal*.—Pass.: **rĕ-vŏcor**, vŏcātus sum, vŏcāri.

rex, rēgis, m. [for reg-s; fr. reg-o, "to rule"] ("He who rules"; hence) *A king*.

Rhēnus, i, m. *The Rhenus* (now *Rhine*); a river between Gaul and Germany.

rīpa, æ, f. *A bank* of a river *or* stream.

rī-vus, vi, m. ("That which flows"; hence) *A stream* of water; *a river* [akin to Gr. ῥέ-ω; Sans. root SRU, "to flow"].

rŏgātum, Supine in um fr. rogo.

rŏgo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To ask, beg, request*, etc.;—at ch. 36, followed by ut with Subj.

1. **Rōm-ānus**, āna, ānum, adj. [Rom-a, "Rome"; a city of central Italy, on the banks of the Tiber, the capital of the Roman Empire.—As Subst.: **1.** **Rōmānus**, i, m. *A Roman*.—**2.** Plur.: **Rōmāni** ōrum, m. plur. *The Romans*.

2. Romanus, i; **Romani**, ōrum; see 1. Romanus.

Roscĭus, ĭi, m. *Roscius* (*Lucius*); one of the generals of Cæsar's army in Gaul; ch. 24.

rursus, adv. contr. fr. revorsus, "turned back"] ("Turned back"; hence, "backwards"; hence) *Again.*

Săbīnus, i, m. [Săbīnus, "a Sabine"] *Sabinus* (*Quintus Titurius*); one of Cæsar's lieutenants in Gaul.

sæp-e, adv. [obsol. sæp-is, "frequent"] *Frequently, often.* ☞ Comp.: sæp-ĭus.

săgŭ-lum, li, n. dim. [for săgŏ-lum; fr. sagum, (uncontracted Gen.) sago-i, "a military cloak"] *A small military cloak.*

sălū-s, tis, f. [for salv-ts; fr. salv-ĕo, "to be well *or* in good health"] ("A being well," *etc.*; hence, "health"; hence) *Safety, preservation.*

Sămărŏbrīva, æ, f. *Samarobriva* (now *St. Quentin* according to some, according to others *Amiens*), a town of Belgic Gaul.

sā-nus, na, num, adj. *Sound* (whether in body or) in mind; *discreet, prudent*:—pro sano, *for*, or *as, a prudent man*; ch. 7 [akin to σά-ος, σῶς, "safe"].

săp-ĭo, īvi or ĭi, no sup., ĕre, 3. v. n. ("To savour"; hence) *To have sense* or *discernment; to be prudent, wise*, etc. [akin to ὀπ-ός, "juice"; also, σαφ-ής, "wise"].

săt-is, adj. *and* adv.: **1.** Adj. indecl.: *Sufficient.*—**2.** Adv.: **a.** *Sufficiently, enough.*—**b.** *Moderately, tolerably*; ch. 21.

sătisfaciendi, Gerund in di fr. satisfacio.

sătis-făcĭo, fēci, factum, făcĕre, 3. v. n. ("To do sufficiently"; hence) With Dat. [§ 106, *a*] *To give satisfaction to*, whether by word *or* deed; *to make amends; to ask pardon of* or *apologise to* a person offended.

sătisfac-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [sătisfac-ĭo, "to satisfy"] *Satisfaction, amends, apology*, made to a person offended.

saucĭus, a, um, adj. *Wounded.*—As Subst., m.: *A wounded man.*

scā-la, læ (mostly plur.), f. [for scand-la; fr. scand-o, "to mount"] ("The mounting thing"; hence) *A ladder, scaling ladder.*

scindo, scĭdi, scissum, scindĕre, 3. v. a. *To tear* or *pull down* [root SCID, akin to σχίζω (= σχίδ-σω), "to cleave"].

scĭo, scīvi *or* scĭi, scītum, scīre, 4. v. a. *To know.*

scrībo, scripsi, scriptum, scrībĕre, 3. v. a.: **1.** *To write.*—**2.** *To announce* in writing; *to communicate; to write word* to one to do something. — **Pass.**: **scrīb-or**, scriptus sum, scrībi [akin to γράφ-ω].

scū-tum, ti, n. ("The covering thing"; hence) *A shield* [akin to Sans. root SKU, "to cover"].

se (reduplicated **sese**), acc. *and* abl. of pron. sui.

sĕcĭus; see secus.

sēcum=cum se; see cum.

sĕc-undus, unda, undum, adj. [for sequ-undus; fr. sĕqu-or] ("Following"; hence) *The second.*

sĕc-us, adv. [prob. for sĕquus; fr. sĕqu-or, "to follow"] ("Following"; hence, "less" than something before mentioned; hence) **1.** *Otherwise.* — **2.** In comp. with nĭhĭlo, (*less by nothing*; i.e.) *none the less, nevertheless*; here nihilo is abl. of measure [§ 118]. ☞ Comp. sĕc-ĭus.

sed, conj. [same word as sed =sine, "without"] *But.*

Segonax, ācis, m. *Segonax*,

one of the four kings of Cantium; ch. 22.

Segontĭăci, ōrum, m. plur. *The Segontiaci;* a British people, probably in the neighbourhood of the modern Carnarvon.

sĕm-el, adv. *Once* [akin to Gr. ὅμ-ος, "one and the same"; Sans. *sa, sam,* "one"].

sē-mĭ-ta, tæ, f. [prob. for seme-ta; fr. sē, "apart"; me-o, "to go"] ("That which goes apart"; hence) *A by-way, path,* etc.

sem-per, adv. *Always* [akin to Gr. ὁμ-ος, ὁμ-οῖος, "like"; Sans. *sam-a,* "same," also, "all, entire"].

sĕn-ātus, ātus, m. [senex, sĕn-is, "old man"] ("The office of a *senex*"; hence) *The Senate;* i.e. *the council,* or *assembly, of elders.*

Sĕnŏnes, um, m. plur. *The Senones;* a people of Gallia Lugdunensis, whose capital was Agendicum (now Sens).

sentent-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [for senti-ent-ĭa; fr. sentiens, sentĭent-is, "thinking"] *A way of thinking; an opinion, sentiment.*

sentĭo, sensi, sensum, sentīre, 4. v. a. *To perceive, observe, notice.*

sept-em, num. adj. indecl. *Seven* [akin to ἑπτ-ά].

septen-trĭo, triōnis (more frequently plur.), m. [for septem-trĭo; fr. septem; trĭo, "an ox," as that which is employed in tilling the earth] ("The seven plough-oxen"; hence, "The seven stars near the North Pole, called Charles's Wain, also the Great and Little Bear"; hence) *The North Pole, the North.*—N.B. According to Max Müller (*Lectures on Language,* second series, pp. 364, 365) the Roman idea of "seven oxen" is untenable. He regards "trio" as having been originally "strio"; fr. Sans. root STRI, "to strew *or* scatter," and so "a strewer (of light")—a descriptive term for a star. According to this view "septentriones" means "the seven stars."

sept-ĭmus, ĭma, ĭmum, num. ord. adj. [sept-em, "seven"] *Seventh.*

sĕquendi, Gerund in di fr. sĕquor.

sĕqu-or, ūtus sum, i, 3. v. dep.: 1. *To follow.*—2. *To follow in pursuit of, pursue* [akin to Gr. ἕπ-ομαι, Sans. root SACH].

sĕquūtus, a, um, P. perf. of sĕquor.

ser-mo, mōnis, m. [commonly referred to sĕr-o, "to connect"] ("The connected thing"; hence) *Conversation, discourse,* etc.

1. **sĕro**, sēvi, sătum, sĕrĕre, 3. v. a. *To sow.*

2. **sĕr-o**, adv. [sĕr-us, "too late"] *Too late.*

serv-ĭtus, ĭtūtis, f. [serv-us, "a slave"] ("The state, *or* condition, of the *servus*"; hence) *Slavery, servitude.*

serv-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. ("To drag away" from an enemy, *etc.*; hence, "to protect," *etc.*; hence) *To watch, observe* [from same source as servus; see servus].

serv-us, i, m. ("One dragged away or taken captive"; *or* "one kept whole," *i.e.* unhurt in war, *etc.*; hence) *A slave, servant* [prob. akin to Gr. ἐρύω, "to drag"].

seu; see sive.

sex-a-gint-a, num. adj. indecl. [sex, "six"; (ā); ginta = κοντα = "ten"] ("Six tens"; hence) *Sixty.*

sex-cent-i, æ, a, num. adj. [sex, "six"; cent-um, "a hundred"] *Six hundred.*

si, conj. *If* [εἰ].

si-c, adv. [for si-ce, akin to

hic, "this"; suffix ce] 1. *In this way, so, thus; in like manner.*—2. *In such a way.*—3. *To such a degree, so much*:—sic, ut *or* uti, *to such a degree that.*

sicc-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [sicc-us, "dry"] ("The state of the *siccus*"; hence) *Dryness, drought.*

sīc-ut, adv. [sic, "so"; ut, "as"] *So as, just as.*

signĭfĭcā-tio, tĭōnis, f. [signĭfĭc(a)-o, "to signify"] ("A signifying"; hence) *Intimation, etc.*

signum, i, n. *A military standard* or *ensign.*

silva, æ, f. *A wood, forest* [Gr. ὕλϝη, "wood"].

silv-estris, estre, adj. [silv-a, "a wood"] ("Of, *or* belonging to, *silva*"; hence) *Woody, wooded.*

sĭm-ĭlis, ĭle, adj. With Dat. [§ 106, (1)]; or with Gen. [Notes to Syntax, p. 136, E]: *Like, similar* [akin to Gr. ὁμ-οιος; and Sans. *sam-a*, in force of "like"].

sĭm-ŭl, adv. *Together, at once, at the same time*:—simul atque, *as soon as* [akin to Gr. ὁμ-οιος, "like"; Sans. *sam-a*, "same"].

sĭmŭlā-tio, tĭōnis, f. [simul-(a)-o, "to feign"] ("A feigning"; hence) *A feint, pretence.*

sĭmul-tas, tātis, f. [simul, "together"] ("The state, *or* condition, of being *simul*"; hence, "an encounter"; hence) Of two persons *or* parties: *Dissension, animosity; jealousy, rivalry* in a bad sense.

si-n, conj. [shortened fr. sine; fr. si, "if"; ne, "not"] *If on the contrary, if however, but if.*

sĭne, prep. gov. abl. [akin to se, "apart; without"] *Without.*

singill-ātim, adv. [obsol. singill-us, dim. of singŭl-us, "individual"] *Individually, one by one.*

singŭl-āris, āre, adj. [singŭl-i, "single"] ("Of, *or* belonging to, *singuli*"; hence, "alone" of its kind; hence) *Remarkable, extraordinary.*

sin-gŭli, gŭlæ, gŭla (rare in sing.), num. distrib. adj. *Separate, single* [akin to εἷς, ἑν-ός, "one"].

sĭnistra, æ, f. [fem. nom. sing. of sinister, "left," with mănus understood] *The left hand*:—sub sinistrā, *on the left hand, on the left*; ch. 8.

si-qui, qua, quid or quod (sometimes separately as two words, si qui, etc.), indef. pron. [si, "if"; qui, "any"] *If any.*—As Subst. m. *If any one, if any body.*—Plur.: *If any persons, if any.*

sĭ-tus, tūs, m. [si-no, "to place"] ("A being placed"; hence) *A situation, site.*

sī-ve (contr. **seu**), conj. [si, "if"; vĕ, "or"] *Or if*:—sive (seu) . . . sive (seu), *whether . . . or.*

sŏ-cĭus, ĭi, m. *An ally, confederate* [akin to Sans. *sakhi*, "an associate, a friend"].

sōl, sōlis, m. *The sun*:—ad orientem solem, *towards the rising sun*, i.e. towards the East; ch. 13;—ad occidentem solem, *towards the setting sun*, i.e. towards the West; ch. 13 [akin to Gr. ἥλ-ιος; Sans. *svar*].

sollĭcĭt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [sollĭcĭt-us, "greatly moved *or* tossed"] ("To make *sollicitus*"; hence, "to agitate," *etc.*; hence) In a bad sense: *To stir up, instigate*, to something bad, *tamper with*, etc.

sollĭcĭ-tūdo, tūdĭnis, f. [for sollĭcĭt-tūdo; fr. sollĭcĭt-us, "anxious"] ("The state, *or* quality, of the *sollicitus*"; hence) *Anxiety, disquiet, solicitude.*

sōlus, a, um (Gen., solīus; Dat., soli), adj. *Alone, only, sole.*

so-lvo, lvi, lūtum, lvĕre, 3. v. a. [for se-luo; fr. se, "apart"; lŭo, "to loosen"] ("To loosen apart"; hence) *To unloose, unfasten*:—naves solvĕre, *or* solvere alone, (*to unloose the ships*; i.e.) *to weigh anchor, put to sea*, etc.; ch. 8; see, also, ch. 23.

spătĭum, ĭi, n.: **1.** *Extent.*—**2.** *Distance, interval*:—pari spatio, abl. of quality, ch. 13 [§ 115].—**3.** Of time, wherein to do anything: *Time, opportunity, interval of time*; ch. 58 [σπάδιον, Æolic form of στάδιον].

spĕcĭ-es, ēi, f. [spĕcĭ-o, "to see"] ("That which is seen"; hence) *Appearance, show*:—in speciem, *for appearance*, etc. i.e. *as a feint*, etc.; ch. 51.

spec-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. *and* n. intens. [id.] **1.** Act.: **a.** ("To look at"; hence) *To have in view, look out for*, an opportunity, *etc.*; ch. 44.—**b.** *To regard.*—**2.** Neut.: Of localities, etc.: *To look, lie facing, be situate*, etc.; ch. 13.

spĕcŭlā-tor, tōris, m. [specul(a)-or, "to spy out"] ("One who spies out"; hence) Military term: *A spy, scout.*

spēr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To hope, expect* [akin to Sans. root SPṚIH, "to desire, long for"].

spē-s, ĕi (Gen. Dat. and Abl. Plur. only in post-classical writers), f. [for spēr-s, fr. sper-o; as seen by *spēr-es*, an old Acc. Plur. in one of the earliest Roman writers] *Hope, expectation.*

spŏlĭ-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [spoli-um, "that which is stripped off"] ("To strip, *or* deprive, of covering"; hence) **1.** *To rob, plunder, pillage, spoil.*—**2.** With Abl. [§ 119, *b*] *To despoil*, or *deprive, of*, etc.; ch. 6.—Pass.: **spŏlĭ-or**, ātus sum, āri.

spon-tis, Gen., and **sponte**, Abl. (fr. obsol. **spons**, of which no other than the foregoing cases are found), f. [for spond-tis and spond-te, from spond-eo, "to pledge"] ("A pledging" one's self, *etc.*) Abl., with or without possessive pron. *Of one's* (*my, thine, his*, etc.) *accord* or *free will*; *freely, spontaneously*; see ch. 28.

stă-tim, adv. [st(a)-o, "to stand"] ("By a standing"; hence) *Immediately, at once.*

stă-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [st(a)-o, "to stand"] ("A standing"; hence) Of soldiers: *A post, outpost, station.*

stătŭo, stătŭi, stătūtum, stătŭĕre, 3. v. a. [stătus, uncontr. gen. stătŭ-is, "a standing position"] (In causative force: "To make to be in a standing position"; hence, "to put, place," *etc.*; hence) *To decide, resolve, fix, determine.*

stĭ-pend-ĭum, ĭi, n. [for stip-pend-ĭum; fr. stips, stip-is, in original force of "small coin" heaped up; pendo, "to pay"] ("A paying of *stips*"; hence) *Tribute, impost, tax*, payable in money, as distinguished from vectīgal, which was paid in kind.

sto, stĕti, stătum, stāre, 1. v. n. *To stand* [akin to Gr. στά-ω, ἵ-στη-μι; Sans. root STHÂ].

strā-mentum, menti, n. [STRA, a root of ster-no, "to spread out"] ("The thing spread out"; hence) *Straw, thatch.*

stŭd-ĭum, ĭi, n. [stŭd-ĕo, "to be eager"] **1.** *Eagerness, eager desire.*—**2.** *Zeal, energy.*

sŭb, prep. gov. Acc. *and* Abl.: **1.** With Acc.: **a.** *Under, below, beneath.*—**b.** *Near, close to.*—**c.** Of time: *At the approach of, towards, about.*—**2.** With Abl.: **a.** *Under, beneath*:—sub oculis, *beneath*, i.e. *before the eyes.*—**b.** Of lofty things,

or things in a high situation: *Below, beneath, at the foot of.*—**c.** Of time: *In, during, at* [akin to Gr. ὑπ-ό, Sans. *up-a.*]

sub-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. v. a. [sŭb, "from below"; dūco, "to draw"] ("To draw from below"; hence) Of the vessels of the ancients: *To draw ashore, haul on land.* — Pass.: **sub-dūcor,** ductus sum, dūci.

subduc-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [subdūc-o, "to draw ashore," *etc.*] *A drawing ashore, a hauling on land.*

subductus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of subduco.

sŭb-ĕo, ĭvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, ĭre, v. a. [sŭb, "under"; ĕo, "to go"] ("To go under"; hence) **1.** *To enter.*—**2.** *To undergo.*

sŭbĭt-o, adv. [sŭbĭt-us, "sudden"] *Suddenly, on a sudden.*

sublātus, a, um: **1.** P. perf. pass. of tollo.—**2.** Pa.: ("Lifted up"; hence) *Elated, proud, haughty.*

submissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of submitto.

sub-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a. [sŭb, "without force"; mitto, "to send"] Of troops: *To send, dispatch.*—Pass.: **sub-mittor,** missus sum, mitti.

sub-sĕquor, sĕquūtus sum, sĕqui, 3. v. dep. [sŭb, "close after"; sĕquor, "to follow"] *To follow close after.*

sub-sĭd-ĭum, ĭi, n. [for sub-sĕd-ĭum; fr. sub, "behind"; sĕd-ĕo, "to sit"] ("A sitting behind"—"that which sits behind"; hence, "a body of reserve"; hence) **1.** *Aid, assistance, succour.*—**2.** Military term: *A support,* i.e. a body of soldiers rendering aid to those hard pressed by the enemy.

sub-sisto, stĭti, stĭtum, sistĕre, 3. v. n. [sŭb, "without force"; sisto, "to stand"] ("To take a stand *or* position"; hence) *To hold out.*

sub-sum, fŭi, esse, v. n. [sŭb, "beside, near"; sum, "to be"] *To be beside* or *near; to be at hand.*

sub-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, vĕnīre, 4. v. n. [sŭb, "behind"; vĕnĭo, "to come"] ("To come behind"; hence) With Dat. [§ 106, 1]: Military term: *To come to the aid of; to aid, succour.*

suc-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre, 3. v. n. [for sub-cēdo; fr. sŭb, "behind"; cēdo, "to come"] ("To come behind"; hence) With Dat. [§ 106, 1]: *To come after,* or *in the place of; to succeed,* etc.

suc-cen-do, di, sum, dĕre, 3. v. a. *To set on fire below* or *at the bottom.* — Pass.: **suc-cendor,** sus sum, di [for sub-cando; fr. sub, "below"; root CAN, akin to Gr. κά-ω, καί-ω, "to light, kindle"].

succensus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of succendo.

suc-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, cīdĕre, 3. v. a. [for sub-cædo; fr. sŭb, "without force"; cædo, "to cut"; hence) Of trees: *To cut, fell, cut down.*—Pass.: **suc-cīdor,** cīsus sum, cīdi.

succīsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of succīdo.

suc-curro, curri *and* cŭcurri, cursum, currĕre, 3. v. n. [for sub-curro; fr. sub, "towards"; curro, "to run"] ("To run towards"; hence) *To run* or *hasten to the aid* of a person; *to help, assist, relieve, succour.*

sŭdes (Nom. not found), is, f. *A stake, pile.*

1. **sŭi,** sĭbi, se (reduplicated sese), pron. pers. sing. *and* plur. *Of,* etc., *himself, herself, itself, themselves.*

2. **sŭi,** ōrum; see suus.

sum, fŭi, esse, v. n.: **1.** *To be*

—2. With Double Dat. [§ 108]: *To be* (for *i.e.* a cause of) something *to* some one :—magno esse Germanis dolori, *etc.*, *were a great grief to the Germans*, etc.; ch. 29. —3. With Gen. [§ 127, *b*]: *To be the property of; to belong to* [in pres. tenses akin to ἐσ-μί=εἰ-μί, and to Sans. root AS, "to exist, to be"; in Perf. tenses akin to φύ-ω, φῦ-μι, and Sans. root BHŪ, "to be"].

summ-a, æ, f. [summ-us, "highest"] ("That which is highest," *etc.*; hence) *The whole* of any thing, as opp. to a part: —summa imperii, *the chief* or *sole command*; ch. 11.

summus, a, um; see sŭpĕrus.

sū-mo, mpsi, mptum, mĕre, 3. v. a. [contr. fr. sŭb-ĕmo; fr. sŭb, "up"; ĕmo, "to take"] ("To take up"; hence) Of labour, *etc.*: *To employ, spend, undertake.* — Pass.: **sū-mor**, mptus sum, mi.

sŭpĕrĭor, us; see sŭpĕrus.

sŭper-us, a, um, adj. [super, "above"] (1. Pos.: "That is above; on high").—2. Comp.: **sŭpĕrĭor**, us: a. Of locality: *Higher, upper.* — b. Of time: *Former, preceding.*—c. *Superior,* etc.—3. Sup.: **summus**, a, um: a. Of locality: (a) *Highest.* — (b) *The highest part of* that denoted by the substantive to which it is in attribution.—b. Of degree, *etc.*: *Highest, utmost, greatest, very great:* — summis copiis, *with their utmost forces,* i.e. *with all their forces.*

sūprā, adv. [contracted fr. original form sŭpĕrā, adverbial Abl. of sŭpĕrus] ("On the upper side"; hence) Of time: *Before, above, previously.*

suspectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of suspĭcio.

1. **su-spĭcio**, spexi, spectum, spĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for sub-spĕcio; fr. sŭb, "secretly"; spĕcio, "to look at"] ("To look at secretly or askance"; hence) *To mistrust, suspect* (so perhaps only in participles).—Pass.: P. perf. **suspectus**.

2. **suspīc-ĭo**, ĭōnis, f. [suspĭcor, "to suspect"] *Mistrust, suspicion.*

susten-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. intens. [sustĭnĕo, "to hold up," through true root SUSTEN] ("To hold up"; hence) *To bear, hold out, endure.*—Pass.: **susten-tor**, tātus sum, tāri.

sus-tĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tentum, tĭnēre, 2. v. a. [for subs-tĕnĕo, fr. subs (=sub), "upwards, up"; tĕnĕo, "to hold"] ("To hold upwards or up"; hence) 1. *To bear, support, sustain, maintain.*—2. *To bear up against, withstand.*—Pass.: **sus-tĭnĕor**, tentus sum, tĭnēri.

sŭ-us, a, um, possess. pron. [sŭ-i, "of himself," *etc.*] *Of,* or *belonging to, himself* (*herself,* etc.); *his,* etc., *own.*—As Subst.: a. **sŭi**, ōrum, m. plur. *His friends, people,* etc.; ch. 3, *etc.*—b. *Their* (*own*) *men*; ch. 22, *etc.*

tālĕa, æ, f. *A rod, bar,* etc., whether of wood or metal:—taleæ ferreæ, *iron bars* or *tallies*; ch. 12.

tam, adv. [prob. akin to tālis, "such"] 1. With Adj.: *So, so very.*—2. As a correlative to quam; see quam.

tămen, adv. [perhaps a lengthened form of tam, "so"] ("In so far"; hence) *Nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet, still.*

tămĕn-etsi, conj. [tamen, "notwithstanding"; etsi, "though"] *Notwithstanding that* or *though.*

Tămĕsis, is, m. *The Tamesis*

(now *The Thames*); a river of Britain.

tan-dem, adv. [for tam-dem; fr. tam, "so"; demonstrative suffix dem] ("Just so far"; hence) *At length, at last.*

ta(n)go, tĕtĭgi, tactum, tangĕre, 3. v. a. ("To touch"; hence) Of localities: *To border on, be contiguous to* [root TAG, akin to θιγ-γάνω].

tanto; see tantus.

tant-um, adv. [tant-us] **1.** *So much, so greatly*:—tantum ... quantum, *so much ... as.*—**2.** *Only, merely, alone.*

tant-us, a, um, adj.: **1.**: **a.** *So much*;—at ch. 7 in neut. with Gen. of thing "measured" [§ 131].—**b. tanto**, *By so much;* Abl. of measure [§ 118].—**2.** *So great* [akin to Sans. *tâvant*, "so much"].

Tasgetius, ĭi, m. *Tasgetius;* a nobleman of the Carnutes, whom Cæsar invested with royal power.

Taxĭmăgŭlus, i, m. *Taximagulus;* one of the four kings of Cantium; ch. 22.

tectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of tego.

tĕgo, texi, tectum, tĕgĕre, 3. v. a. *To cover.*—Pass.: **tĕgor**, tectus sum, tĕgi [akin to στέγω].

tēlum, i, n. *A weapon*, whether for hurling or for close quarters [commonly referred to τῆλε, "afar off"; but rather for tend-lum, fr. tend-o, "to hurl *or* launch"; and so, "that which is hurled *or* launched"].

tĕmĕr-e, adv. [obsol. tĕmĕr-us, "despising"] ("After the manner of the *temerus*"; hence) *Rashly, inconsiderately.*

tĕmĕr-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [id.] ("The quality of the *tĕmĕrus*"; hence) *Rashness.*

temperatior, us; see temperatus.

tempera-tus, a, um, adj. [temper(a)-o, "to qualify, temper"] ("Qualified, tempered"; hence) Of climate, *etc.*: *Temperate.* ☞ Comp.: tempĕrāt-ĭor; (Sup.: tempĕrāt-issĭmus).

tempes-tas, tātis, f. [for temper-tas; fr. tempus, old gen. tempĕr-is, as proved by existing adverbial abl. tempĕr-i] ("The state, *or* condition, of *tempus*"; hence) Of weather; in a bad sense: *Storm, tempest, bad weather.*

tem-pus, pŏris, n. ("That which is cut off; a section, portion," *etc.*; hence, "a portion of time; a time"; hence) **1.** *Time* in general.—**2.** *Season* [root TEM, akin to τέμ-νω, "to cut"].

Tencthĕri, ōrum, m. plur. *The Tencteri;* a German people on the Rhine.

tĕn-ĕo, ŭi, tum, ēre, 2. v. a.: **1.** *To hold; to have in one's possession.*—**2.**: **a.** *To hold* or *keep back; to detain.*—**b.** With Personal pron. in reflexive force: *To keep one's self*, etc., *back*, i.e. *to remain.*—**3.** *To contain* a certain amount, *etc.*—**4.** Of a place: *To occupy.*—**5.** With cursum, *etc.*: *To hold on, pursue* one's course, *etc.*; ch. 57.—**6.** *To keep, preserve*, etc., in any condition.—Pass.: **tĕn-ĕor**, tus sum, ēri.

tentandus, a, um, Gerundive fr. tento.

ten-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. intens. [tĕn-ĕo, "to hold"] ("To hold greatly"; hence, "to handle, feel," *etc.*; hence) **1.** *To try, make trial of, put to the test.*—**2.** *To attempt.*—Pass.: **ten-tor**, tātus sum, tāri.

tĕn-ŭis, ŭe, adj. ("Stretched *or* drawn, out"; hence, "thin"; hence) Of health: *Weak, poor, feeble*, etc. ☞ (Comp.: tĕnŭ-ĭor); Sup.: tĕnŭ-issĭmus [akin

to Gr. τε(ί)ν-ω, Sans. root TAN, "to stretch out"].

tĕnŭissĭmus, a, um; see tenuis.

ter, num. adv. [tres, t(e)r-ium, "three"] *Three times, thrice.*

ter-ra, ræ, f. ("The dry thing"; hence, "the earth" as such; hence) *The earth, soil, ground* [prob. akin to Gr. τέρ-σομαι, "to be, *or* become, dry"; Sans. root TṚISH (TARSH), "to thirst"].

terr-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. v. a. *To frighten, terrify.* — Pass.: **terr-ĕor**, ĭtus sum, ēri [akin to Sans. root TRAS, "to tremble"; in causative force, "to cause to tremble"].

territandi, territando, Gerunds in di and do fr. territo.

terr-ĭto, ĭtāvi, ĭtātum, ĭtāre, 1. v. a. intens. [tĕrr-ĕo, "to frighten"] *To frighten much* or *greatly, to affright, terrify.*

ter-tĭus, tĭa, tĭum, adj. [tres; see ter] ("Pertaining to *tres*"; hence) *The third.*

test-ĭmōnĭum, ĭmōnĭi, n. [test-or, "to bear witness"] ("A bearing witness"; hence) *Witness, evidence, testimony.*

test-ūdo, ūdĭnis, f. [test-a, "a shell"] ("The having a shell"; — "the one having a shell"; hence, "a tortoise"; hence) Military term: **1.** *A covering, shed,* or *pent-house,* used for sheltering soldiers engaged in working a battering-ram. From the head of the ram being projected and then drawn under cover, the machine was called "testudo," or "the tortoise."— **2.** The name "testudo" was also given to a body of soldiers who, formed in a compact mass, and with their shields over-lapping each other like the scales of a tortoise, advanced to the attack of a place, or defended themselves in the field against the enemy.

tĭmĕo, ŭi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. a. *To be afraid of; to fear.*

tĭmĭd-e, adv. [tĭmĭd-us, "timid"] *In a timid way, timidly.*

tĭm-or, ōris, m. [tĭm-ĕo, "to fear"] ("A fearing"; hence) *Fear, dread, terror.*

Tĭturĭus, ĭi, m. *Titurius;* a Roman name.

Tĭtus, i, m. *Titus;* a Roman name.

tŏlĕrandus, a, um, Gerundive of tolero.

tŏl-ĕro, ĕrāvi, ĕrātum, ĕrāre, 1. v. a. [root TOL; see tollo] *To bear, endure.*

tollo, sustŭli, sublātum, tollĕre [root TOL, whence tŭli; see fĕro] Of a cry, *etc.*: *To raise, set up.*

torrĕo, torrŭi, tostum, torrēre, 2. v. a. *To burn, scorch.*— Pass.: **torrĕor**, tostus sum, torrēri [akin to Gr. τέρσω, τέρ-σομαι, "to dry"; Sans. root TṚISH, "to thirst"].

tot, num. adj. indecl. *So many.*

tŏt-ĭdem, num. adj. indecl. [tot, "so many"] *Just so many, just as many.*

tō-tus, ta, tum, adj. ("Increased"; hence) *All, all the, the whole, the whole of* (denoting a thing in its entirety [akin to Sans. root TU, "to increase"].

trag-ŭla, ŭlæ, f. [for trăh-ŭla; fr. trah-o, "to drag"] ("The dragged thing"; hence) *A kind of large javelin.*

tranquill-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [tranquill-us, "calm, still"] ("The state, *or* condition, of the *tranquillus*"; hence) Of the sea, weather, *etc.*: *Calmness, stillness; a calm.*

trans, prep. gov. acc. *Beyond, across, over* [akin to Sans. root TRÎ, "to pass over"].

trans-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3. v. a. [trans, "over"; do, "to give"] ("To give over" to one; hence) *To entrust, confide, deliver, commit.*

trans-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. v. a. [trans, "across"; dūco, "to lead"] *To lead*, or *carry, across.*—Pass.: **trans-dūcor**, ductus sum, dūci.

transductus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of transdūco.

trans-ĕo, ĭvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, īre, v. a. *and* n. irreg. [trans, "across"; ĕo, "to go"] **1.** Act.: *To go across* or *over* a river, *etc.*; *to cross*, or *pass, over*; ch. 27.—**2.** Neut.: *To go*, or *cross, over* from a place, *etc.*; ch. 12.

trans-fīgo, fixi, fixum, fīgĕre, 3. v. a. [trans, "through"; fīgo, "to fix"; "to pierce"] *To pierce through, transfix.*—Pass.: **trans-fīgor**, fixus sum, fīgi.

transfixus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of transfigor.

transĭĕram, pluperf. ind. of transeo.

transīsse, perf. inf. of transeo.

transĭ-tus, ĭtūs, m. [transĕo, "to cross over," through root TRANSI] ("A crossing over"; hence) *A passage* over the sea, *etc.*

trans-jĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, jĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for trans-jăcĭo; fr. trans, "through"; jăcĭo, "to throw"] ("To throw through"; hence) *To pierce.*—Pass.: **trans-jĭcĭor**, jectus sum, jĭci.

transmis-sus, sūs, m. [for transmitt-sus; fr. transmitt-o, in neut. force, "to cross over"] ("A crossing over"; hence) *A passage* across the sea, *etc.*

transportandus, a, um, Gerundive of transporto.

trans-porto, portāvi, portātum, portāre, 1. v. a. [trans, "across"; porto, "to carry"] *To carry*, or *convey, across; to transport.*

Transrhēnān-i, ōrum, m. plur. [Transrhenan-us, "across the Rhine"; fr. trans, "across"; Rhenus, "The Rhine"] *The people*, or *dwellers, beyond the Rhine.*

Trebonĭus, ĭi, m. *Trebonius* (*Caius*); one of Cæsar's lieutenants in Britain; ch. 17.

trĕ-cent-i, æ, a, num. adj. [for trĭ-cent-i; fr. tres, trĭ um, "three"; cent-um, "a hundred"] *Three hundred.*

tres, trĭa (Gen. trium), num. adj. *Three* [τρεῖς, τρία].

Trēvĭri, ōrum, m.: **1.** *The Treviri*; a people of Gallia Belgica.—**2.** *The country of the Treviri.*

trĭb-ūnus, ūni, m. [trĭb-us, "a tribe"] ("One pertaining to a *tribus*"; hence) *A tribune.*

trĭb-ŭo, ŭi, ūtum, ŭĕre, 3. v. a. *To give, bestow, grant*, etc.

trĭ-ginta, num. adj. indecl. ("Three tens"; hence) *Thirty* [tres, trĭ-um; ginta = κοντα = "ten"].

trĭ-ni, næ, na, num. distrib. adj. [tres, trĭ-um, "three"] *Three each, three*:—trina castra, *three* separate *camps*; ch. 53.

Trinobantes, um, m. plur. *The Trinobantes*; a people of Britain.

tripartit-o, adv. [trĭpartĭt-us, "divided into three parts"] *In three parts* or *divisions.*

triquetrus, a, um, adj. *Three-cornered, triangular.*

tŭ-ĕor, ĭtus sum, ĕri, 2. v. dep. ("To look upon, behold"; hence) With accessory notion of care *or* protection: *To protect, defend.*

tŭli, perf. ind. of fero.

tum, adv.: **1.** *At that time; then.*—**2.** In a series, *etc.*: *Then, in the next place* [prob. akin to a demonstr. root TO; Gr. τό].

tŭm-ultus, ultūs, m. [prob.

akin to tum-eo, "to swell"]("A swelling"; hence, "disturbance *or* disquietude" of the mind, *etc.*; hence) *Insurrection, rising, rebellion.*

turpis, e, adj. ("Ugly, unsightly"; hence) Morally: *Shameful, disgraceful.* ☞ Comp.: turp-ĭor; (Sup.: turp-issimus).

turris, is (Acc. Sing. turrim *and* turrem), f. *A tower* [τύῤῥις].

tū-tus, ta, tum, adj. [tŭ-ĕor, "to protect"] ("Protected, guarded"; hence) *Safe, secure.*

tŭ-us, a, um, pron. poss. [tu, "thou *or* you"] *Thy, thine, your, yours.*

ū-bi, adv. [akin to qui] *In which place, where.*—2. Of time: *At what time, when.*

ulciscendi, Gerund in di fr. ulciscor.

ulciscor, ultus sum, ulcisci, 3. v. dep. *To take vengeance on.*

ul-lus, la, lum (Gen. ullĭus; Dat. ulli), adj. [for un-lus; fr. un-us, "one"] *Any one, any.*

ultĭmus, a, um, sup. adj. *Furthest; most distant* or *remote.*

ultr-o, adv. [ulter, ultr-i, "beyond"] ("Beyond on the further side"; hence) *On his, etc., part; on one's own accord, without being requested.*

ŭlŭla-tus, tūs, m. [ulul(a)-o, "to howl"] *A howling, howl, shrieking,* etc.

ūn-ā, adv. [Adverbial Abl. of ūn-us, "one"] *In company, together.*

unde, adv. [for cu-nde (= qu-nde), fr. qu-i] *From which place, whence*:—eodem, unde, *to the same place, from which*; ch. 5.

un-dĕcim, num. adj. indecl. [for un-decem; fr. un-us, "one"; decem, "ten"] ("One and ten"; hence) *Eleven.*

undĕcĭm-us, a, um, num. adj. [undecim, "eleven"] *Eleventh.*

und-ĭ-que, adv. [und-e; (i) connecting vowel; que, indefinite suffix] ("Whencesoever"; hence) *From all parts* or *every quarter, on all sides.*

ūn-ĭ-versus, versa, versum, adj. [un-us, "one"; (i) connecting vowel; versus, "turned"] ("Turned into one"; hence) *All together,* or *collectively; the whole,* etc. — As Subst.: **ūnĭversi**, ōrum, m. plur. *All, the whole* of a body of persons.

un-quam, adv. [ūn-us, "one"] *At any (one) time, ever.*

ūn-us, a, um (Gen. unĭus; Dat., uni), adj.: 1. *One.*—As Subst.: **unus**, m. *One man*:—ad unum, (*to one,* i.e.) *to a man*; ch. 37.—**unum**, n. *One thing.*—2. *Alone, only* [akin to εἷς, ἑν-ός].

u-s-que, adv. [akin to qui; with (s) epenthetic; quĕ, indefinite suffix] *Even*:—usque ad, *even up to,* or *as far as.*

1. **ū-sus**, sūs, m. [for ut-sus, fr. ūt-or] 1. *Use, employment.*—2. *Service, advantage, benefit*:—ex usu, *advantageously*: — usui esse, *to be serviceable*; ch. 6.

2. **usus**, a, um, P. perf. of ūtor.

ut (originally ŭti), adv. *and* conj. [prob. akin to qui] 1. Adv.: a. *As*: — ut qui, *as,* or *like one who.*—b. *Inasmuch as.*—2. Conj.: a. *That* = *to* with English Inf.—b. *So that.*—c. For ita ut: *In such a way that.*—d. *To the end that, in order that.*

ŭter, ŭtra, ŭtrum (Gen. ŭtrĭus; Dat. ŭtri), pron. adj. [prob., like ut, akin to qui, "who, which"] *Which,* or *whether, of the two*:—uter . . . uter, *which of the two . . . the other.*

ŭter-que, utră-que, utrumque (Gen. utrius-que; Dat. utrique), pron. adj. [uter, "which"

of two; "one *or* the other"; que, "and"] *Both one and the other; both, each.* — As Subst.: **uterque**, m. *Both one and the other, both, each.*

ŭti; see ut.

ūtor, ūsus sum, ūti, 3. v. dep. With Abl. [§ 119, (*a*)]: *To use, make use of, employ.*

uxor, ōris, f. *A wife, spouse.*

văd-um, i, n. [văd-o, "to go"] ("That through which one can go"; hence) Of a river: *A shallow, ford.*

vagandi, Gerund in di fr. vagor.

vāgīna, æ, f. *The scabbard, sheath,* of a sword.

văg-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [vag-us, "wandering"] *To wander, roam at large,* etc.

văl-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. v. n.: **1.** *To be strong* or *powerful.*—**2.** *To avail, prevail, have force* or *power.*—**3.** Of things: *To possess weight, have influence; to weigh:*—quam plurimum valere, *to possess as much weight as possible;*—tantum valere, *to weigh so much, have so much influence* [prob. akin to Sans. *bal-a*, "strength"].

vălē-tūdo, tūdĭnis, f. [vale-o, "to be well" in health] *Health,* whether good or bad;—at ch. 40, tenuissimā valetudine is the Abl. of quality [§ 115].

vallis (-es), is, f. *A valley.*

vall-um, i, n. [akin to vall-us, "a stake, palisade," *etc.*] *An earthen wall* or *rampart* set with stakes, palisades, *etc.*; *a* palisaded *mound.*

Varenus, i, m. *Varenus* (*Lucius*); a Roman centurion; ch. 44.

vastandi, Gerund in di fr. vasto.

vastandus, a, um, Gerundive fr. vasto.

vastātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of vasto.

vast-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [vast-us, "waste"] *To lay waste, ravage, devastate.*—Pass.: **vast-or**, ātus sum, āri.

vect-īgal, īgālis, n. [vect-is, "a carrying"] ("A thing pertaining to carrying" goods into a country; hence) *A tax, impost,* etc.

vectōr-ĭus, ĭa, ĭum, adj. [vector, vectōr-is, "one who carries"] ("Of, *or* belonging to, a *vector*"; hence) *For carrying, conveying:*—vectoria navigia, *carrying vessels,* i.e. *transports.*

vel, conj. [akin to vol-o, velle, "to wish"] ("Wish *or* choose"; hence) *Or if you will, or:*—vel . . . vel, *either . . . or.*

vĕlim, pres. subj. of volo.

vēlōc-ĭter, adv. [velox, veloc-is, "swift"] ("After the manner of the *velox*"; hence) *Swiftly, rapidly.* ☞ (Comp.: vēlōc-ĭus); Sup.: vēlōc-issĭme.

vēlōcissĭme; see velociter.

vēnĕram, **vēnissem**, pluperf. ind. *and* subj. of venio.

vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, vĕnīre, 4. v. n.: **1.** *To come.*—**2.** Impers. Pass.: **vĕnīri**, *That it was come:*—ultro veniri, (*that it was come willingly,* i.e.) *that men were coming of their own accord* [Oscan root BEN; akin to Gr. βα(ί)ν-ω, "to go"; Sans. root GĀ, "to go, to come"].

vent-ĭto, ĭtāvi, ĭtātum, ĭtāre, 1. v. n. intens. [vent-o, "to come often"] *To come very often, to keep coming.*

ventūrus, a, um, P. fut. of venio;—at ch. 3, supply esse with venturum.

vent-us, i, m. *Wind* [akin to Sans. root VĀ, "to blow" (part. pres. *vānt*)].

verbum, i, n.: **1.** *A word.*—**2.** Plur. (sometimes): *Language.*

vĕr-ĕor, ĭtus sum, ēri, 2. v. dep. *To fear, dread, be afraid of.*

vergo (perf. acc. to some versi), no sup., vergĕre, 3. v. n. Of places, *etc.*: *To lie, be situate, incline.*

vĕrĭtus, a, um, P. perf. of vĕrĕor.

vēr-o, adv. [vēr-us, "true"] ("In truth"; hence) *But in fact, but in deed, however.*

ver-so, săvi, sătum, săre, 1. v. a. intens.[for vert-so; fr. vert-o, "to turn"] *To turn much or often.* — Pass.: **ver-sor,** sătus sum, sări; In reflexive force: ("To keep turning one's self about"; hence) *To remain* or *continue* anywhere; *to be.*

Vertĭco, ōnis, m. *Vertico;* a nobleman of the Nervii.

vēr-us, a, um, adj. *True.*

vĕrūtum, i, n. *A dart, javelin.*

vesper, ĕri, m. *Evening, eventide* [*Ϝέσπερ-ος*].

vest-io, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. v. a. [vest-is, "a garment"] ("To cover with a *vestis*"; hence) *To clothe.*—Pass.: **vest-ĭor,** ītus sum, īri.

vestītus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of vestio.

vĕt-o, ŭi, ĭtum, āre, 1. v. a. *To forbid.*

vĕt-us, ĕris, adj. ("That has existed for years"; hence) *Old, ancient* [prob. akin to *Ϝέτ-ος,* "a year"].

vĭa (old form vĕ-a), æ, f. [for ve-ha; fr. vĕ-ho, "to carry"] ("That which carries *or* conveys"; hence) 1. *A way, road.* —2. *A journey, march.*

vic-ies, adv. [contracted and changed fr. vigint-ies; fr. viginti, "twenty"] *Twenty times.*

vic-tor, tōris, m. [vi(n)c-o, "to conquer"] *A conqueror.*— As Adj.: *Victorious.*

victor-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [victor, victōr-is, "a conqueror"] ("The thing pertaining to a *victor*"; hence) *Victory.*

vĭdeo, vīdi, vīsum, vĭdēre, 2. v. a.: 1. Act.: a. *To see.*—2. Pass.: a. *To be seen.*—b.: (a) *To seem, appear.*—(b) Impers. Pass.: **videbatur,** *It seemed* or *appeared.*—c.: (a) *To seem good, appear right.*—(b) Impers. Pass.: **videatur** (subj. pres.), *It seems good,* etc.;—**visum est,** *It seemed good,* etc.—Pass.: **vĭdeor,** vīsus sum, vĭdēri [akin to Sans. root VID, in original force of "to see"].

vĭgĭl-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [vigil-o, "to watch"] *A watch* by night.

vi-ginti, num. adj. indecl. ("Twice ten"; hence) *Twenty* [for bĭ-ginti; fr. bi (= bis), "twice"; ginti = κοντα = "ten"].

vinco, vīci, victum, vincĕre, 3. v. n. ("To conquer"; hence) *To prevail, carry the day, gain the victory* over an opponent; ch. 30.

vĭr, vĭri, m. *A man* [akin to Gr. ἥρ-ως; Sans. *vīr-a,* "a hero"].

virgo, ĭnis, f. *A maiden, virgin.*

vir-tus, tūtis, f. [vir, "a man"] ("The quality of the *vir*"; hence) 1. *Courage, bravery, valour.*—2. *Merit, worth.*—3. *Virtue.*

vis, vis (plur. **vīres,** ĭum), f.: 1. *Strength, might.*—2. *Power.* —3. *Force, violence, impetuosity* [*Ϝίς*].

vīsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of vĭdĕo.

vitandus, a, um, Gerundive of vito.

vīto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To shun, avoid.*

vitrum, i, n. *Woad;* a plant used for producing a blue dye.

vīvo, vixi, victum, vīvĕre, 3. v. n. ("To live, have life";

sence) With Abl.: *To live, support* or *maintain one's self* by something [akin to Sans. root JĪV, whence also βιϝ-όω].

vix, adv. *With difficulty, hardly, scarcely, barely.*

vŏc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: 1. *To call.*—2. *To term, denominate, style,* etc. [akin to Sans. root VACH, "to speak, say"].

vŏlo, vŏlŭi, velle, v. irreg.: 1. *To be willing.*—2. *To wish, desire* [akin to Gr. βολ, root of βόλ-ομαι=βο(ύ)λ-ομαι, "to wish"; and Sans. root VṚI, "to choose"].

vŏlunt-ārĭus, ārĭa, ārĭum, adj. [for vŏluntāt-ārĭus; fr. vŏluntas, vŏluntāt-is, "free-will"] ("Of, *or* belonging to, *voluntas*"; hence) *Of one's,* etc., *own free will, voluntary.* — As Subst.: **vŏluntārĭi,** ōrum, m. plur. *Volunteers.*

vŏlun-tas, tātis, f. [for volent-tas; fr. vŏlens, vŏlent-is, "willing"] ("The quality of the *volens*"; hence) 1. *Will, inclination.*—2. *Good-will.*

vox, vōcis, f. [for voc-s; fr. vŏc-o, "to call"] ("That which calls *or* calls out"; hence) 1. *A voice.*—2. *A word:* — Plur.: *Words, language,* etc.

vulgo, adv. [adverbial abl. of vulgus, "the common people"] ("In, *or* among, the common people"; hence) *Commonly, generally.*

vulnĕrātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of vulnero.

vulnĕr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [vulnus, vulnĕr-is, "a wound"] *To wound.* — Pass.: **vulnĕr-or,** ātus sum, āri.

vuln-us, ĕris, n. *A wound* [akin to Sans. *vran-a*, "a wound"; fr. root VRAN, "to wound"].

vultis, 2. pers. plur. pres. ind. of volo.

ADDENDA.

dilĭgent-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [dilĭgens, dilĭgent-is, "diligent"] ("The quality of the *diligens*"; hence) *Diligence, attention, carefulness.*

præ-fīgo, fixi, fixum, fīgĕre, 3. v. a. [præ, "before, in front"; figo, "to fix *or* fasten"] *To fix,* or *fasten, before* or *in front; to set up along the front.*—Pass.: **præfīgor,** fixus sum, fīgi.

præfixus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of præfīgo.

rĕ-pĕto, pĕtīvi *or* pĕtĭi, pĕtītum, pĕtĕre, 3. v. a. [rĕ, "again"; pĕto, "to seek"; hence, "to ask for"] With Acc. of nearer Object and *ab* with Abl. of person: *To again ask,* or *make a request, for* some object *of* or *from* a person; ch. 49.

septin-gent-i, æ, a, num. adj. plur. [for septem-cent-i; fr. septem, "seven"; cent-um, "a hundred"] *Seven hundred.*

sē-vŏco, vŏcāvi, vŏcātum, vŏcāre, 1. v. a. [sē, "apart"; vŏco, "to call"] *To call apart* or *aside.*

sŭpĕressem, imperf. subj. of sŭpersum.

sŭpĕr-o, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. n. *and* a. [sŭper, "above," also, "past"] 1. Neut.: ("To be, *or* rise, above"; hence, "to prove superior, to surpass"; hence) Of an opinion: *To prevail*.—2. Act.: ("To go past *or* beyond"; hence, "to surpass"; hence) *To overcome, overpower, vanquish.*

sŭper-sum, fŭi, esse, v. n. [sŭper, "over and above"; sum, "to be"] ("To be over and above"; hence) *To remain, be left.*

trĕpĭd-o, âvi, âtum, âre, 1. v. n. [trĕpĭd-us, "alarmed"] "To be *trĕpidus*"; hence) *To be in a state of alarm* or *trepidation; to hurry about in alarm*;—at ch. 33 trepidare is the Historic Inf. [§ 140, 2].

vŏlup-tas, tâtis, f. [vŏlup (shortened fr. vŏlŭpe), "according to one's desire *or* inclination"] ("The state, etc., of the *volup*"; hence) *Pleasure, delight, enjoyment*, whether mental or bodily.

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